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ADVICE AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR EQUIPMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS, LAND FORCES AND FORTIFICATIONS.

In the "North American Review," for June, Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A., asks, "Can West Point Be Made More Useful?" and proceeds to show what reforms are necessary in his opinion. He would dispense altogether with the entrance examination, except the physical one, applying the test as to proper mental qualifications at the end of six months, preferably a year. Those who failed could at least carry back to the people important information which would be valuable in time of war, as was abundantly shown in the rebellion. "By restoring the right of the President to appoint ten each year, and bestowing the right to nominate one cadet upon each U. S. Senator, the number would be increased about one hundred per year for four years, and the number of graduates after that would be proportionately greater." Gen. Gibbon thinks that Gen. Scott's prediction that the Academy would in time be abolished, would have been fulfilled but for the Civil War. He says: "The admiration won by the graduates in the (Civil) War may stave off the doom of the Academy for a time, but no system which rejects one-third of all the applicants for admission before they have had any chance to show whether or not they can be moulded into soldiers can very long withstand a popular verdict of disapproval." He thinks that the influence of West Point should be extended in such a way as to leaven the military element in the country so that, in the event of war, our forces shall be in a better state of preparation to take the field than they have ever been in before. Young graduates should be detached for service with State troops, so far as necessary, for a period not exceeding four years. These details should be made in accordance with the request by the Governors, who could appoint detailed Army officers to positions in the State militia, the older ones as field officers of regiments, the younger ones on the staff, and the influence of all would be speedily felt in the State organizations. Certainly, if any way can be found to enlarge the influence of West Point, and to give it a stronger hold upon the affections of the people, it will be a very desirable result accomplished. Gen. Gibbon is not strictly logical when he proposes a physical examination, and at the same time objects because the grandson of Gen. Hancock was rejected for being two pounds under weight. What should be the physical qualifications for grandsons of Major Generals? Does he intend to abolish altogether the weight test, or does he propose to have a sliding scale in the inverse order of rank?

The Navy will appreciate Secretary Herbert's action in making an allowance of "table money" to Adm. Kirkland and the officers of his fleet to pay the expenses of the entertainment of foreign officers at Kiel. We had expected that the Secretary would make some such arrangements, for he undoubtedly recognizes that it would have been a great hardship to the officers of the Kiel fleet to have paid out of their pockets the expenses which would necessarily attach to their presence. The celebration is purely a Governmental one, so far as the United States is concerned, and being such, the Government should pay all the expenses incident to it. That this was believed by the Secretary, is shown by his action in making the allowance referred to. The money will come from the contingent fund, and the President will direct the accounting officers to approve the vouchers. Adm. Kirkland has been informed of the action of the Secretary. An order has been issued by the Department to the effect that no civilians, with the exception of the diplomatic representatives of the United States, shall be permitted on board the American vessels at Kiel during the function there. The Secretary has extended written invitations to the American Ambassadors in France, Germany and Great Britain, and to the American Ministers in the remainder of the European countries to visit the fleet at Kiel, if they attend the event, and stating that they will be received with every courtesy by the officers attached thereto.

In "Harper's Magazine," for June, Gen. George A. Forsyth, Colonel, U. S. A., retired, tells the thrilling story of the attack by nearly one thousand Indians under Roman Nose, on his little company of fifty Indian scouts on Delaware Creek, Republican River, Kansas, in September, 1868. At the end of it Forsyth had lost over half of his command in killed and wounded, and seventy-five Indians had been killed, including Chief Roman Nose and his medicine man, and an untold number wounded. It was one of the most stubborn attacks in Indian history, and was met by an equally stubborn defence. Even with Forsyth's graphic description, it is difficult to realize the long agonies of these nine days of fighting and waiting before rescue came. We can realize what a splendid body of picked men Gen. Forsyth had when we remember that his Sergeant was Wm. H. H. McCall, who, during the rebellion had been the Colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment, brevetted Brigadier General for his gallant conduct in assaulting and carrying Fort Stedman. All but four of his men were Americans, and a number of them college graduates.

It is not settled after all that Comdr. W. W. Reisinger will be ordered to relieve Comdr. Impey in command of the Monocacy. This officer had been practically decided on, but there seems to have been some change of programme, and Comdr. George W. Pigman seems to now stand the best show. Orders relieving Comdr. Impey will probably be issued the latter part of the summer, as his tour of duty is not completed until October next.

Positive assurances are given by the War Department officials that the Army Regulations will be published for the information of the Army within a very short time now. The board consisting of Assistant Secretary of War Doe, Maj. George W. Davis, A. D. C. to Secretary Lamont, and Capt. French, Quartermaster's Dept., has sent part of the manuscript to the printer. It is stated that there will be no more revision; that the work is practically completed, and the reading of a few more paragraphs will finish it.

In all probability there will be only one Indian command in service in the United States Army shortly. The War Department authorities are giving consideration to the idea of consolidating the two Indian commands now stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory. These are troop L, of the 7th Cav., and Co. I, of the 10th Inf. The combined strength of the two commands is 66 men. The idea is to discharge a number of the men, whose terms of enlistment will shortly expire, and place the remaining Infantrymen in a Cavalry troop. The Indians are born riders, and no difficulties would result in breaking them into their new duties. The authorities are expected to arrive at a decision in this matter next week.

In a personal letter to the editor of the Journal, an officer says: "I cannot resist the inclination to write you an endorsement of 'Article 235,' in your issue of May 25, every word of it and every line of it. It will be indorsed, I am sure, by every officer in both services, and who will, in heart, if not in words, thank you for its publication." Such expressions of opinion are always gratifying and encouraging.

Army officers are criticizing the Lee gun, which the Navy has adopted for its service. They declare that the Krüg-Jorgenson rifle is much superior to the Lee, and say that if the latter had been a better weapon than the Army rifle, it would have been recommended for adoption by the Board of Officers, which conducted the competition, as a result of which the Krüg-Jorgenson piece was selected for Army use. The matter has assumed a phase of rivalry, which will only be satisfied by a side by side comparison of the methods of the two arms. One of the great faults which the Army officers have to find with the Navy gun is its calibre. They declare it is altogether too small to "stop" a man, the result desired, but that even after being struck by a bullet from it, he can continue fighting. They believe its calibre should be the same as that of the Army, if only because ammunition could then be exchanged. It is recalled that on several occasions in the past Navy ships have touched at Army stations, and have been supplied with cartridges. Now this will be impossible on account of the great difference in calibre in the new weapons, and the result will be that the vessels will have to be supplied at Navy stations. Naval officers say, however, that there is no necessity of obtaining ammunition from the Army, as the ships will carry a large enough supply for all their purposes.

Acting under instructions from the State Department, Consul of the United States in Corea are notifying missionaries in that country that protection can be afforded to them only at Seoul and the seaport towns. These instructions were necessary on account of the action of the missionaries in returning to the interior to prosecute their work. A guard of U. S. marines is stationed in that city for their protection and the protection of the U. S. Legation there. U. S. men-of-war cruising in Corean waters are also in a position to take missionaries on board in case they are in danger. During the recent war between China and Japan the lives of a number of missionaries were saved by the prompt action of our naval vessels, and they are receiving high praise for their effective work in this matter during the struggle between the contending powers. But, although the missionaries owe so much to the Navy, some of them do not seem to appreciate it. Recently the gunboat Concord was at Chin-Kiang, and the officers attached to her gave an informal dance, to which an American missionary was invited. Americans are few in that quarter, and the invitation was sent to this gentleman wholly because the officers did not care to slight him. He took it in quite a different sense, however, and in a letter replying to the invitation, expressed indignation that he should have been asked to attend a dance, and seemed to consider it an insult. In a letter received here from one of the officers of the Concord, he declared that the missionary had considered the invitation in the wrong light, it having been sent him out of pure friendliness. It is unfortunate that a Christian profession should be accompanied by such a display of ill-breeding.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" reviews the critical and dispassionate paper written by Mr. R. P. Hobson, Asst. Naval Constructor, U. S. N., to which the Naval Institute granted an honorable mention: "That Mr. Hobson overrates the constructive and completing powers of France and Russia, and has underrated our own, as we believe he has, does not largely detract from the value of the lesson we draw from his paper. Want of continuity in naval policy is a besetting sin with us. Our naval strength does advance by oscillations—now swinging up, propelled by a scare, then going down again under the influence of a feeling of security born of ignorance. If our rivals seriously thought of attacking us, to build so as to catch us at the rebound, and when at our weakest, would certainly be their wisest policy. But they have over and over again let slip opportunities of this kind, and although Mr. Hobson's figures do support his contention that they will have another chance in 1896-97, there are conditions not to be put into figures which will not allow us to believe that the relative strength of the parties will then be as he makes it."

In the Spanish Cortes, the Committee on Cuba has reported in favor of the infliction upon captured insurgents of penalties similar to those suffered by convicted Anarchists. In the last Cuban insurrection, death was the doom of all prisoners taken by the Spanish troops, and, as may be learned from the official records, the victims numbered 43,500!

In a letter to the N. Y. "Herald," Col. Cockerill, its Japanese correspondent, says: "Without hesitation, I can say that the Japanese have grown upon me,

I marvel every day at their intelligence, their adroitness, their boundless love of country and of their ruler, and I am more and more surprised as I move about by their rapid advancement and their continued greed for knowledge. Nowhere are children so filial nor people of all conditions so gentle in their dealings with each other. There is less human greed and strife here than in any part of the globe, and the soft humility of these people is all the more remarkable when it is understood that within them they have the fiercest fighting blood ever found outside of the highlands of Scotia. To see what has been accomplished here in less than fifty years in the way of modern civilization sets one to wondering whether Japan will eventually become as a whole what the people of Western Europe and the United States are."

Brevet Brig. Gen. Edwin Cooley Mason, Colonel 3d Inf., was retired for age May 31, after a distinguished military career dating from April 29, 1861, when he was appointed Captain of the 2d Ohio Inf. In the following May he was appointed Captain of the 17th Regular Inf., in August Colonel of the 7th Me. Inf., and in September, 1864, Colonel of the 176th Ohio Inf. For his gallant and distinguished services during the War he received three brevets, from Major to Colonel, covering Fredericksburg, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. In 1871 he was promoted Major of the 21st Inf., in 1881 Lieutenant Colonel of the 4th Inf., and in 1888 Colonel of the 3d Inf. For his gallantry April 18, 1873, in action against Indians in the Lava Beds, Cal., and July 11 and 12, 1877, against Indians at the Clearwater, Idaho, he received the brevet of Brig. Gen. Such is the brief record of this gallant and meritorious officer, who now passes from the active to the retired list.

The Berlin correspondent of the London "Standard" states that Gen. Brilmont has just published a book on "The Defence of States and the Art of Fortification at the End of the Nineteenth Century." This work, to which a large atlas is appended, is the result of forty years' labor on the part of the great Belgian military engineer. In the first portion of the book, Gen. Brilmont lays down the principles of fortification with respect to the number, size, and importance of fortifications, the choice of sites, and the part played by fortified camps. In the second part he treats of the attack and defence of the fortresses of the future, armed with the best weapons, and embodying all the results of the progress of the art of war. He is of the opinion that the old axiom, that in sieges the attacker has the advantage, is applicable only to small and isolated fortified places, and argues that the positions are reversed in the case of permanent and well-organized fortified camps.

A correspondent who is of the opinion that the order of the A. G. O., prohibiting the wearing on blouses of distinctive button badges of societies, and the like, was for the sake of uniformity, asks us why the rule is not extended to other things. "Some cavalry regiments," he says, "wear the campaign hats creased, others dented in two or three places. One infantryman can wear a cartridge box with a circular piece of shining brass in the center of the latchet, while his comrade on the right or left has nothing of the sort. 'Orderly' characters may have the inner edges of their blue capes scalloped, while others, not within the charmed circle, wear theirs plain; some wear chased crossed rifles on their caps, others quite plain; some low-crowned caps, with elastic always down behind; others must be content with the higher crowned ones. These are but a few instances of the many. Let us have uniformity."

A monument to 6,000 Confederate dead was unveiled at Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, where they lie, on Memorial Day, Wade Hampton being the orator of the day. The Chicago City Troop, Capt. Funkhauser acted as escort to the visitors, among whom were Gens. Longstreet, Fitzhugh Lee, John C. Black, and John M. Palmer. The Black Hussars, Capt. T. S. Quincy, acted as a guard of honor, and detachments from the Illinois Militia, Grand Army Posts and camps of Confederate veterans made up the rest of the procession to the cemetery. As the procession moved along the broad boulevard Battery D, Illinois National Guard, which was stationed in the Lake Front Park, fired National salute. The monument is decorated with four guns captured by the Confederates at Murfreesboro, and recaptured by the Union troops at Nashville.

The report that the Ordnance Dept. of the Army has difficulty in securing steel suitable for conversion into barrels for the new magazine rifle is wholly without foundation, according to ordnance officials. "No difficulty whatever has been experienced," said one of these experts, "in procuring the steel needed for gun barrels for current manufacture, and this is shown by the issues made to all the regiments of infantry in the Army. And there has been no suspension of the manufacture of the new arm for lack of barrel steel or any other cause since the first arms were turned out at Springfield, in January, 1893. With reference to the tests of samples of steel for barrels—that is only a part of the policy of the Department to test and keep always in the view the possibility of improvement in current processes of manufacture."

A French officer, who has been in Germany, thus expresses his opinion of the German Cavalry to the "France Militaire": "I found the German Cavalry in excellent condition. The horses impressed me greatly; they are of surprisingly good temper and perfectly trained. I thought the cavalrymen rode very well and with a good seat. I cannot attribute this to their three years' service, which is a year more than that of the infantry. The method of training must be better, or more thorough, than ours. In any case—I say it again—the German Cavalry is very fine, and appears to be really superior."

These pithy instructions have put into the hands of every French soldier proceeding to Madagascar: "Never go out without wearing your helmet, not even when the sky is cloudy. When halting never lie down on the ground; be content with sitting on your pack. Never go out fasting; never drink anything but boiled water, tea and coffee; never leave off your stomach flannel; never on any account drink alcohol or eat fruit, even if it resembles ours."

Assistant Secretary of War, Doe, is responsible for the statement that a new pay system will probably soon go into effect. This contemplates shipment of funds to company commanders to be distributed by them among the men. This system has been tried among fifteen ports and found to work satisfactorily.

The Ordnance Bureau of the Army has just completed the purchase of 16 Gatling machine guns for use in the Army. These weapons will be distributed mainly among the coast fortifications.

RECENT DEATHS.

Señora Dena Nicolaza Diaz de Borges, sister of Gen. Diaz, President of the Republic, died May 24 at the City of Mexico.

Gen. Michael Thomas Donohue, who served from 1862 to 1865 as Colonel of the 10th New Hampshire Vols., and received the brevets of Brig. General for gallantry in the field, died last week at Rainsford Island, near Boston, Mass.

Walter Quinton Gresham, Secretary of State, who died May 28, 1895, at Washington, D. C., served gallantly from September, 1861, to April, 1866, as Lieut. Colonel and Colonel of Indiana troops, Brig. General of Volunteers, and was brevetted Maj. Gen. for distinguished gallantry. He was with Sherman before Atlanta, commanding a division of Blair's corps. It was at this time (1864) that he was wounded in the leg, below the knee. He stopped at New Albany, Ind., on his way home, so severe was his wound, and it was a year before he entirely recovered, the recovery leaving him with a sag in his stride, a little noticeable in his walk for the rest of his life. After the War he resumed the practice of law; in 1883, was Postmaster General; in 1884, was Secretary of the Treasury; then U. S. Circuit Court Judge in Chicago, and two years ago was appointed Secretary of State by President Cleveland.

On Tuesday President Cleveland issued a proclamation announcing the death of Gen. Gresham, and ordered that the flag be displayed for ten days at half mast by our diplomatic representatives everywhere, at all forts, military stations and naval stations and on all naval vessels of the United States. The remains were removed to the White House from the Arlington and placed in charge of a Guard of Honor, consisting of Sergt. Hayes and eight soldiers of the 3d Art., under command of Capt. Hall, 19th Inf. The funeral was a military one, the escort being commanded by Maj. Gen. Thos. H. Ruger, U. S. A., with the following staff: Special Aids: Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, Col. H. C. Corbin, Maj. W. P. Hall, Maj. J. C. Muhlenberg, Capt. Crosby Miller, Capt. C. W. Whipple, Capt. Rogers Birnie, Capt. G. J. Fieberger and Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt and Capt. Mills, of the 12th Inf., U. S. A., and Capt. Lyman, of the 2d Cav. The troops were batteries A, I, G and M, 4th Art., Capt. Fugler, Howe, Chase and Ennis, and 3d Art. Capt. Lancaster, A, E, G and H, 6th Cav., Maj. Lebo commanding, and a detachment of the Marine Corps. Capt. Robinson, with the Marine band. Col. Clooson commanded the battalion. At the head of the Cavalry column appeared the regimental band of the 6th, under the direction of Bandmaster Luchsinger. This was the first occasion for the band to appear mounted in a public parade, and their performance, both in point of marching and playing, was excellent. The funeral in Chicago was equally impressive and was participated in by the regulars there under the command of Maj. Gen. Merritt.

While Gen. Ruger and his staff sat on their horses in the hot sun at the west gate of the White House grounds, Capt. Whipple, O. D., one of the Aids, suddenly, with a loud cry, threw up his hands and straightened out in a rigor, as if dying. For a moment there was great confusion. The officers of the staff had just been arranging the order of their positions, and Maj. Hall had said to Capt. Whipple, "Billy, you are next to me, old boy," as Capt. Whipple was seized by the pain which overcame him. Maj. Hall, A. A. G., and Capt. Birnie, O. D., dismounted, caught the officer as he was falling and bore him to the sidewalk and into the shade of the nearest elm. For fully ten minutes Capt. Whipple was unconscious, and for a time it was thought he was dead. His accouterments were removed, an ambulance was called and he was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where he soon recovered and was taken to his home.

The St. Louis papers record the death of Robert Wash Goode, a leading criminal lawyer and politician of that city, and the brother of 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Goode, 1st Cav. Mr. Goode was the son of Col. George W. Goode, and the grandson of Judge Robert Wash, one of the first United States Court Judges of the West. He was educated in the St. Louis schools, at Washington University and William and Mary College. He was the valedictorian of the class of 1872, and his grandfather, Judge Wash, was the valedictorian at William and Mary in 1822, just 50 years before. Mr. Goode's practice was almost wholly in the criminal courts. He possessed an oratorial gift of a high order, and was a successful pleader. He was devoted to his practice. He rejected two or three flattering offers to become professor of law at good law schools. His ability as a speaker took him into politics soon after he entered upon the practice of law. He commanded a devoted following and became the leader of the younger Democracy. Mr. Goode was warm-hearted, generous and manly. In his youth he was very athletic. He was born May 30, 1851.

Dr. Jeremiah S. B. Alleyne, who died at his residence in St. Louis, Mo., May 2, was in the 69th year of his age and the father of the wife of Capt. Frederic Von Schrader, A. Q. M., U. S. A., and was well known in Army circles. He was a native of Boston, Mass., but a graduate of the St. Louis University and Medical school. He commenced practice in New Orleans, La., at the age of 21, but five years later returned to St. Louis, where for fifty years he was known as a most able, upright and conscientious practitioner. In 1873 he received the title of LL. D. from the St. Louis University. His reputation as a classical scholar and lecturer was well known. For twenty years he was Dean of the St. Louis Medical College, where he also held the chairs of Materia Medica, and the Diseases of Women and Children. Afterwards he was connected with several other colleges. He contributed largely to numerous medical journals, but his brilliant success as a lecturer was recognized throughout the country. His lectures up to the day of his death were considered an authority in Materia Medica and various other branches. A cultured gentleman of courteous manners, though of a modest and unassuming nature, he combined the skill of the doctor in the sick room, with the tender sympathy of the friend, making himself beloved wherever he went. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

Of Pay Director Augustus H. Gilman, whose death was recorded last week, the "Portland Press" says: "It was only a few days ago that Capt. and Mrs. Gilman, their daughter, Mrs. Bursley, and Miss Deering and Mr. Henry Deering, went on a pleasure trip to New York. Capt. Gilman was the grandson of John Taylor Gilman, Governor of New Hampshire, on the paternal side, and of Chief Justice Mellen, of Maine, on the maternal. He belonged to a family which, for a century and a half, influenced the political, ecclesiastical, social and financial history of New Hampshire. His great grandfather was Nicholas Gilman, a leading spirit in political affairs during the Revolution, and fourth in descent from John Gilman, one of the earliest settlers of Exeter, N. H., and one of the Royal Councillors, when in 1680, the

State was separated from Massachusetts. Gov. John Taylor Gilman was a member of the Continental Congress, then State Treasurer of New Hampshire, and later Governor. His brother, Capt. Gilman's great uncle, was Adjutant of Col. Scammell's regiment in the Revolution—after whom Fort Scammel, Portland Harbor, is named—declined a position on the staff of Gen. Benedict Arnold, and afterwards joined Gen. Washington's military family, received Lord Cornwallis's sword when he surrendered at Yorktown, and had charge of the prisoners when the capitulation took place. After the Revolution he was a member of Congress, and from 1789 to 1797 Senator from New Hampshire. Capt. Gilman's sister was the first wife of ex-Governor C. H. Bell, of New Hampshire. Capt. Gilman was born in Exeter—where his father was a well known manufacturer in 1824. He spent his boyhood in Portland at Chief Justice Mellen's, and went to Master Cushman's school. Several of his old schoolmates, notably Mr. Samuel Trask and Capt. Wm. Leavitt, are still living here. While quite young he went to Boston and entered the broker's office of Mr. Lobdell. Later he returned to Portland and opened a broker's and banker's office on Exchange street. He resided for some time with his uncle, the late Dr. J. T. Gilman. After pursuing his avocation for some years he was elected the Treasurer of the Portland and Kennebec railroad, and moved to Augusta. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, Capt. Gilman's patriotic blood was fired. He was appointed paymaster June 1, 1861, and attached to the sloop Marion on the Atlantic squadron, and transferred to the Santee in 1862. During these years he saw a great deal of blockading service. From that time until he was appointed Fleet Paymaster of the Asiatic squadron in 1863 he was chiefly on special duty. He in 1871 was promoted to Pay Inspector, and in 1879 to Pay Director. He was retired as Pay Director with the rank of Captain some six years ago, when he reached the age limit. Capt. Gilman since his retirement has resided in Portland. His wife was born Miss Margaret Deering, a descendant of the late James Deering, the founder of the Deering family of this city. He was member of the Cumberland club, and when the news of his death was received the flag was placed at half mast."

THE NAVY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

In a work recently published in England by Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, the importance of sea power is illustrated by a reference to our Civil War. Mr. Wilkinson says:

"The usual explanation of this war is that the North was able to overcome the South by the superior numbers of its armies. But this is less than half the truth. The South was beaten because, as it had no fleet, the North commanded the sea. Lee was never beaten in battle, except when he invaded the Northern States. In Virginia he appalled every attack made upon him until a few days before the end. Grant and Sherman in the West defeated the Confederate Armies, Grant gaining possession in 1862 and 1863 of the upper half of the Mississippi, and Farragut with the fleet conquering the lower half.

"The conquest of the Mississippi cut the Confederacy in two, and deprived the principal eastern half of the resources of the States west of the river. Grant then defeated the Confederate Army at Chattanooga, and left Sherman in 1864 to push on into the heart of the Confederate States, to Atlanta, the chief railway center of the South. The decisive blow, in a military sense, was inflicted by Sherman when he marched from Atlanta to Savannah, and then from Savannah right through the seaboard States to Raleigh in North Carolina.

"This great raid was possible only because Sherman was certain when he reached the sea to find a Federal fleet from which he could draw supplies, and which would then be a sure base for him as he advanced northward parallel with the coast. The decisive military blow, therefore, depended on the fleet. Grant's army, too, was always during his campaigns against Lee supplied by the sea. Even these advantages would have led to no decisive result had it not been for the blockade of the Confederate coasts. As soon as the war began the blockade was proclaimed. The Federal Navy, small at the outset, was rapidly increased, and by the end of 1862 the blockade was effective along all the 2,400 miles of coast from Potomac to the Rio Grande. By the blockade the South was starved."

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

From the annual report of Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. A., Asst. I. G., N. H. D. V. S., to Gen. W. B. Franklin, President Board of Managers of National Homes, we gain some idea of the magnitude of the work undertaken for the benefit of disabled veterans. Twenty-seven homes are included in the report, their total population amounting to 26,280. The aggregate gain during the year was 13 per cent. The average age of those admitted to the twenty-one State Homes was 57.80, and the average at death was 64.234, and the average life in the home 6.43 years. It is estimated that the population of these institutions will reach its maximum about 1905. There were 1,903 members absent on the 30th of June on furlough, visiting their homes or friends. Just now the death rate is diminishing, having gone up steadily during the last six years from 62 to about 64 years. The death rate is 71.89 per 1,000. Had there been no soldiers' homes, Gen. Averell tells us, the mortality would have been much greater, and their inmates "would now be found feebly tramping the roads, filling the poorhouses, contributing a small quota to the penitentiaries, and generally distressing society in small ways." Only 2 or 3 per cent. are able to support themselves by manual labor, and these should be given their discharges to make room for applicants who are in great distress. Good order and obedience have become habitual to the members, and offences have diminished about 20 per cent. per annum during the last three years. The progress and results of the several cures for intemperate habits are on the whole satisfactory. The hospital practice of the homes offers unusual opportunity for the study of chronic diseases, "but the requirement that the surgeons must be engaged in the war, now thirty years ago, prevents the employment in some hospitals of the best medical talent available, and to which our soldiers have the best title," limiting them to the obsolete practice of a quarter of a century ago. In Gen. Averell's valuable report we have the results of high intelligence cultivated by large experience.

WHAT THE ARTILLERY WANT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It would appear that a new "fad" is on, to the exclusion of some more legitimate military work. The men are being "measured" at present, after having been fattened up during the winter. Next fall, and again in

the spring, they will be measured again, with results readily anticipated.

Take an artillery post for example. Have you ever found any of the powers that be equally anxious and energetic in securing for each post the equipment necessary to carry out the very A, B, C of the soldier's legitimate instruction as prescribed by regulations that go back as far as his history? There should be two modern field guns, and as many quick-fire guns to each foot battery. The field guns are of the same type as the heavy guns; the latter stand for themselves. In times past an artillery soldier was never taken to a heavy gun until he had been thoroughly instructed in all that pertained to field and siege guns, and the same system is just as applicable now as it ever was. No doubt the Ordnance Dept. now has on hand—stored away and utterly useless—sufficient 3.20 and 3.60 field guns to provide at least one-half of the necessary allowance, and possibly enough siege guns to furnish at least one to each Post. While it will not require many months to secure all of the quick-fire guns required, both for instruction and target practice with this most important weapon, each battery is to be furnished with the new rifle at a cost of \$1,800 or more. We can get along very well with the old Springfield rifle for many years to come, and the above sum is sufficient to provide the battery with the vastly more important quick-fire guns. We hear a great deal about the necessity for "disappearing" mounts for our heavy guns, because, forsooth, our cannoneers will be driven from the service of barbette guns (even where breech-loaders), by the quick-fire guns of ships. For every such gun the ships can carry, we can mount two of double the power, and also on "stable" platforms. With a proper armament of 4, 5, and 6 inch quick-fire guns, there are very few war vessels afloat that such guns cannot quickly render useless, to say nothing of the effects of 7 and 8 inch guns of the same class. The cannoneers driven away will not be those of the artillery, however much they may be exposed.

The difference in cost between a disappearing and a barbette carriage will provide enough quick-fire guns to protect the cannoneers of every heavy gun, even though the latter be entirely unprovided with protection of a shield. Given a properly co-ordinated armament, and, if any, artillermen will have anything to do with such unwieldy and costly mounts and emplacements. Their chief advocates are the inventors and non-combatants who will have nothing to do with fighting such machines in war. Artillermen don't expect that omelets are to be made without the breaking of some eggs.

Instead of evolving new fads, why not, for the artillerist at least, try and secure for his fundamental and most important instruction, by ravishing from the Ordnance storerooms some of the field, siege and quick-fire guns stacked up therein? Soldiers take a great deal of healthy exercise whether required to or not, but they can't learn much about any type of gun without handling at least a small representative of such type. If one of your "fads" will secure the issue to Posts of even a single 3.20, 3.60 siege or quick-fire gun, he will create more interest and secure more real and lasting good for the service than all the "fads" ever yet tried.

REGULATION.

THE NEW BATTLE SHIPS.

Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn has filed this memorandum with Secretary Herbert, in opposition to the proposal of Capt. Sampson, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, to raise the armor belt on the new battle ships one foot higher than in designs heretofore followed:

The thick belt armor, as proposed, is 15 inches thick at the top and tapers to 8 inches at the bottom. So, at the water-line, as designed, the armor would be 12.2 inches thick. If raised a foot it would be 11.3 inches thick, only, which is not enough.

It is said by ordnance experts that the belt as planned is but 3 feet above and 4 feet 6 inches below the water, with only 500 tons of coal on board, and when a supply of 1,300 tons is in the ship the belt is but 18 inches above water and 6 feet under water. If the supply of coal is increased to 1,600 tons, as it is stated may be done, the belt will be less than 1 foot out of water.

It is notorious that the draught of a ship, especially a large one, exceeds the estimated draught. The improvements added, fittings, etc., which comes into vogue even while a ship is building, are sure to tend to such a result. When a ship is in action and fighting, one side of the ship has an inclination to the fighting side, which further submerges the armor on that side, which is also the side attacked.

While the protection to be furnished by the belt is for an average craft, it should not be overlooked that when a ship goes into action with her belt armor almost submerged, she loses the protection which it ought to furnish, and there is no remedy for the difficulty: whereas, if she is forced to fight with more of her belt armor exposed than the commanding officer deems prudent, he has the effective remedy of admitting water to the double bottom.

If these vessels were to put to sea in time of war it would be with every pound of coal they could carry, and if the supply became reduced to 500 tons, prudence would require them to renew their supply. For all these reasons it is believed that it would be wasteful of protection to place the armor belt so low.

THE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Each year, about this time, a circular comes to graduates of the Academy, announcing the meeting at West Point of the Association of Graduates, and incidentally requesting graduates to become members by payment of a fee of \$10. We must surely thoroughly believe in an association of this character for reasons of esprit de corps alone; and we would like to see a membership roll containing the name of every graduate. Then, perhaps, could the functions of the association be increased and local branches formed in all the large cities. But when the running expenses of the association must be very light, and when the material benefits of membership are next to nothing, does it not seem that the membership fee of \$10 is too large?

Would not a fee of \$5, or (as at the West Point Army Mess) a fee dependent upon the rank of the member joining, be better for all concerned? It seems especially desirable to attract young graduates to membership, and to many of these, especially if married, \$10 takes a magnified form. Now that Gen. Cullum's generous bequests are calculated to assist the association, would it not be well for the many graduates who will be present at the coming June meeting, to take steps toward increasing the membership, along these lines.

YOUNG GRADUATE.

The Union League Club, Brooklyn, gave its closing entertainment for the season May 29, on which occasion Mrs. Josephine D. Peary, wife of Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, delivered a lecture on "Life in Greenland."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Lieut. F. C. Marshall, 8th Cav., is a recent arrival at Fort Yates, Northern Dakota.

Lieut. C. W. Kutz, Corps of Engrs., is preparing to go abroad to spend the summer.

Lieut. Redmond Tully, U. S. A., retired, is located on Baltimore Ave., Cumberland, Md.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., of Burlington, Vt., will spend next week in Saratoga.

Capt. M. C. Foote, 9th Inf., left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., May 27 to return next week.

Lieut. J. T. Dickman, 3d Cav., has taken charge of the rifle range at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Gen. Eugene A. Carr, visited Gen. Miles and other friends at Governor's Island on May 28.

Lieut. B. H. Randolph, 3d Art., on leave from Fort Barrancas, visited in New York this week.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and family are expected to spend a portion of the summer at Newport, R. I.

Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. A., was tendered a rousing reception on his recent arrival at Denver, Col.

Lieut. H. M. Reeve, 3d Inf., leaves Fort Snelling next week for Tennessee, to spend until August on leave.

Lieut. W. C. Bennett, 6th Inf., of Fort Thomas, Ky., was a visitor this week at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Lieut. J. S. Oyster, 1st Art., has rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., from a trip to the Pacific coast.

Capt. W. E. Van Reed, retired, formerly of the 5th Art., is residing at 1908 Page St., San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. Leonard Hay, retired, for twenty-seven years identified with the 9th Inf., is residing at Warsaw, Ill.

Lieut. Willis, Uline, 12th Inf., on an extended leave from Fort Niobrara, will spend a portion of it abroad.

Lieut. E. A. Millar, 3d Art., returned to Fort Monroe, Va., this week from a pleasant visit to New York City.

Lieuts. J. S. Mallory and G. T. Langhorne, Aides de Camp to Gen. Wheaton, are recent arrivals in Denver, Col.

Lieut. O. W. B. Farr, 2d Art., who is on sick leave for the summer, will spend a portion of it at Hot Springs, Ark.

Capt. E. B. Bolton, 23d Inf., now at Fort Clark, Texas, is expected North early in June to spend the summer.

Col. S. Ovenshine, 23d Inf., was expected to arrive at Fort Clark, Texas, the latter part of this or early next week.

Maj. Chas. Bentzoni, retired, is spending the summer at Los Angeles, Cal., where his address is 2921 Grand Ave.

Capt. G. E. Glenn, U. S. A., and Mrs. Glenn are at the Cary Cottage, Richfield Springs, N. Y., for the season.

Col. C. L. Best, retired, and Mrs. Best have gone to Newport, R. I., for the summer, as is their usual custom.

Lieut. J. E. McMahon, 4th Art., late A. D. C. to Gen. McCook, is located at present at 1813 Franklin St., Denver, Col.

Chaplain Allen Allensworth, on leave from Fort Bayard, has been visiting friends at 6360 Hartwell Ave., Chicago.

Lieut. C. P. Russ, 18th Inf., under recent orders, changes base from Whipple Barracks, Ariz., to Fort Bliss, Texas.

Lieut. Col. G. M. Randall, of Fort D. A. Russell, and Maj. A. R. Chaffee, of Fort Robinson, are recent visitors in Denver, Col.

The next Army retirement, for age, is that of Col. William Winthrop, Assistant Judge Advocate General, on Aug. 3 next.

Maj. F. S. Dodge, Paymr., U. S. A., will leave Leavenworth, Kan., about the middle of June, to spend the summer on leave.

Maj. H. M. Cronkhite, Surgeon, U. S. A., expects to leave Fort Reno about the middle of June, to spend the summer on leave.

Lieut. A. W. Chase, 2d Art., of Fort Monroe, Va., was expected in New York City the latter part of this week on a fortnight's visit.

Capt. James Stewart, U. S. A., leaves Carthage, Ohio, in a few days for Cincinnati to enter upon duty at the Ohio Military Institution.

Asst. Surg. Frank T. Meriwether, U. S. A., on sick leave from San Diego Barracks, Cal., until September next, is at Asheville, N. C.

Lieut. Col. C. M. Bailey, 18th Inf., has entered upon a leave for the summer, and will join his regiment in Texas early in October next.

Col. M. P. Miller, 1st Art., of Fort Hamilton, will spend next week at South Framingham, Mass., in camp with the Massachusetts Militia.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles spent Memorial Day in Boston, where he was the orator of the day and was enthusiastically welcomed by hundreds of veterans of the War.

Maj. D. D. Wheeler, Qmr., U. S. A., has now got comfortably settled down to duty at Denver, Col., and finds his new surroundings very agreeable.

Capt. W. W. Robinson, Jr., Depot Qmr. at Buffalo, N. Y., has recently moved his office from 103 Franklin St. to the D. S. Morgan Building, in that city.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Geo. C. Safarans, 6th U. S. Inf., and Miss Fannie Crowell, daughter of Capt. Crowell, of the same regiment.

Lieut. Col. John L. Rodgers, 2d Art., who is expected from San Francisco at an early date, will go to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., for duty in August.

Maj. Ezra P. Ewers, 9th Inf., of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., arrived in New York early in the week for duty as a member of the Board on "Marching Rations."

Lieut. F. D. Ely, 6th Inf., leaves Fort Thomas, Ky., early next week for Plainfield, N. J., where his marriage to Miss Brooks will take place on June 9.

Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st Inf., is stopping with friends in Brooklyn during his tour of duty in New York as a member of the Board on "Marching Rations."

Col. Teodoro Seminario, of the Peruvian Army, is expected to visit the United States at an early date to study the organization, methods, etc., of military schools.

Gen. R. C. Drum, still hearty and vigorous, reached his seventieth birthday on May 28. He is spending the evening of life quietly and contentedly at Bethesda, Md.

Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, while recently in New Orleans, met with a very hearty reception by the city authorities and many personal friends and comrades of the War, a number of whom accompanied him to Houston, Texas.

Capt. J. W. Pope and Mrs. Pope, of Fort Leavenworth, gave paper chase followed by luncheon, on May 25, in honor of the Misses Hall and Orrick, of St. Louis.

Lieut. E. S. Curtis, 2d Art., on sick leave at Cornwall, N. Y., for some time past, is expected to join Cale's Battery at Fort Trumbull, Conn., in a few days.

Col. A. S. Burt, 25th Inf., and Mrs. Burt, who have been visiting in Chicago, were expected at West Point the latter part of this week on a visit to their son, Cadet Burt.

Maj. J. B. Rawles, 4th Art., will assume command early next week of the Artillery Camp at Fort Monroe for the Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry Batteries.

Capt. James Lockett and Lieuts. J. E. Nolan and M. F. Davis, with Troop I, 4th Cav., have arrived at the Sequoia National Park, Cal., for patrol duty during the summer.

Col. Carle A. Woodruff, 2d Art., after a pleasant tour of duty at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., will go, in a few weeks, to Fort Trumbull, Conn., to take command of that Post.

Chaplain Ruter W. Springer, U. S. A., of Fort Thomas, Ky., arrived this week in Washington, D. C., where his marriage to Miss Gertrude Lynch will take place June 5.

Asst. Surg. Henry A. Shaw, U. S. A., is a recent arrival at Fort Yellowstone, where he will remain during the summer on duty with the troops patrolling the National Park.

The United Confederate Veterans have re-elected Gen. John B. Gordon Commander in Chief, and Gen. Wade Hampton Major General of the Dept. of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Capt. Alex. Rodgers, and Lieuts. H. C. Benson and W. R. Snedberg, Jr., with Troop K, 4th Cav., have arrived at the Yosemita National Park, for patrol duty during the summer.

Maj. and Mrs. James M. J. Sanno have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Mary Worth Sanno, to Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, 2d Cav., June 26, at Fort Logan, Col.

Col. Chas. H. Alden and Capt. G. L. Edie, Medical Dept., U. S. A., arrived at West Point this week for duty as a Board to physically examine the cadets of the graduating class, etc.

Gen. J. W. Barriger, the President of the Board on Marching Rations, in New York, went to work with his colleagues this week, the sessions being held at the Army Building, 39 Whitehall St.

Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d Art., who has just been relieved from National Guard duty at Atlanta, Ga., will spend the summer on leave, and join his battery at Key West Barracks in September.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the week as follows: 1st Lt. Grote Hutchinson, 9th Cav.; Lieut. Col. J. H. Bradford, 17th Inf., and Capt. F. A. Edwards, 1st Cav.

Capt. E. S. Dudley, A. Q. M., was expected at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, this week from San Antonio, to relieve Maj. Chas. Bird, who then goes to Washington, D. C., for duty in the Q. M. G. O.

Col. W. R. Gibson, retired, residing at 2037 De Lancy Place, Philadelphia, reached his 64th birthday on May 30—Memorial Day—and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list of the Army.

One of the largest sea-going dredging steamers in the world, named the General C. B. Comstock, in honor of Gen. Comstock, U. S. A., retired, was launched successfully May 25 at Perth Amboy, N. J.

Lieut. Chas. G. Morton, 6th Inf., of Fort Thomas, Ky., is a recent visitor to the Post Rifle Range, on the Licking River, about twelve miles distant, to prepare the camp for occupancy, etc., during the summer.

Maj. C. Woolmer Williams, British Honorable Artillery Company, arrived in Boston for the purpose of making arrangements for the visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company to London next year.

Lieut. B. B. Buck, 16th Inf., who has been on college duty at Waco, Texas, since December, 1893, has relinquished it and will spend the summer on leave, joining his regiment at Fort Douglas, Utah, in Sept.

The U. S. Engineer Baseball team completely vanished from the Queens County Athletic Club nine in a game on the parade ground Saturday afternoon, the score being: Engineers, 14; Queens County Athletics, 6.

Gen. W. P. Craighill, Chief of Engrs., made a pleasant official visit to Willets Point on May 24, made an inspection, dined with Col. King, and was the guest of honor at a reception in the evening at the Officers' Mess.

The retirement, May 31, of Col. E. C. Mason, 3d Inf., promoted Lieut. Col. J. H. Page, 22d to Colonel; Maj. Lloyd Wheaton, 29th, to Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. W. S. McCaskey, 20th, to Major, and Lieut. H. B. Moore, 20th, to Captain.

Col. H. de Coetlogon, whose name figured prominently in connection with British military operations in the Soudan some years ago, and Mrs. Coetlogon were in New York this week en route to Charleston, S. C., where the Colonel is the British Consul.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Schwan, A. A. G., lately returned from Europe, goes to Omaha for duty with Gen. Coppinger, as Adjutant General, Dept. of the Platte. Col. Schwan had a short but pleasant tour of duty in Omaha from November, 1893, to June, 1894.

Of the ladies of the 7th Cav., changing from Fort Riley to Fort Grant, Mrs. Baldwin has gone to Fort Smith, Ark.; Mrs. Cole to St. Louis, Mrs. McCormick and Mrs. Nicholson to Leavenworth to visit friends and relatives till their new homes are ready at Fort Grant, Ariz.

Among Administration vacations this summer, as scheduled by a Washington correspondent, are: President Cleveland and family, Gray Gables; Secretary of War Lamont and family, Sorrento, Me.; Secretary of the Navy Herbert, on the Dolphin on a tour of inspection along the Atlantic coast.

The commissioned personnel of the Artillery Camp at Fort Monroe, composed of Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry troops, will during the month of June, be as follows: Maj. J. B. Rawles, Comdg'; Capts. F. Fugler, W. Howe, P. Leary, Jr., and W. Everett and Lieuts. J. A. Lundein, J. L. Wilson, W. S. Alexander, W. P. Stone, D. M. King, Robertson Honey, C. C. Williams and J. C. Gilmore, Jr.

On the fifth day of Sept., 1871, Lieut. McCaskey, 20th Inf., was promoted a Captain, Vice Edwin C. Mason, 20th Inf., promoted Major 21st Reg. On May 31 Col. Edwin C. Mason will be retired from active service when by reason of his retirement Capt. McCaskey will be again promoted and this time to a majority, having been a captain twenty-four years, while Col. Mason passed to the successive grades of Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel—Kansas City Times.

Authority has been given Lieut. H. D. Wise, 9th Inf., writes a Madison Barracks correspondent, with one soldier, to take a dispatch to the headquarters Dep. of the East at Governor's Island on bicycles. The baggage carried will be equal to the weight of a full campaign equipment for an infantry soldier, including the rifle.

Gen. Frank Wheaton, says a Denver dispatch, is much pleased with his new station, as he considers himself one of the original settlers, having camped on the town-site in 1857, the winter before gold was discovered, at the time he was with the boundary commission sent out to establish the line between Arizona and Mexico.

Fort D. A. Russell recent items are: Maj. Corson, Medical Dep., returned May 18 after a visit for several days in Denver. Lieut. and Mrs. Terrett entertained the officers and ladies of the post with a delightful card party May 17. Governor Richards and staff paid an official visit May 17 instant. Lieut. Col. Randall has gone to Omaha.

The Colorado "Transcript" rejoices that the fortunes of war have placed Maj. Francis M. Moore, 5th Cav., whose first service was in the 1st Colorado Cav., from 1861 to 1863, at Denver as Acting Inspector General. Maj. Moore, says the "Transcript," has a splendid war record to his credit.

A despatch from St. Vincent, Minn., reports that a fire occurred at Fort Pembina May 27, resulting in the destruction of the two barracks, billiard room, cook house, oil house, commissary storehouse, and commanding officer's office. The magazine was in danger, but being strongly built, and filled in with concrete, kept the fire out. Nearly all the property in the buildings was saved.

The month of June will be prolific in service marriages, among them being, so far as we note: Miss Comly, daughter of the late Colonel Comly to Mr. Maxwell, June 12; Miss Sanno to Lieut. Hornbrook, June 26; Miss Chaffee to Lieut. Hamilton, June 12; Miss Melville to Mr. Dincklage, June 4; Miss Brooks to Lieut. Ely; Miss Lynch to Chaplain Springer, June 5; Miss Tripler to Lieut. Bertsch, June 5.

Mrs. Beck, wife of Capt. W. H. Beck, U. S. A., of the Omaha and Winnebago Agency, has been visiting her cousin at Springfield, Ill., Miss Savellah Hinrichsen, who is State Librarian. Mrs. Beck attended the reception given by Governor and Mrs. Altgeld to the Women's State Board of the Columbian Exposition and was present at the unveiling of the statue "Illinois Welcoming the World" in the State House.

The Japanese soldiers must be of a high order, for a correspondent who went all through the recent war with China, says: "They do not know what fear is when their blood is up. They go to battle with light in their faces and the joyousness of a picnic in their demeanor. They are the most obedient and easily disciplined men in the world. They love the military routine, and will sit or stand all day where they are told to remain."

A despatch from Chicago, Ill., May 21, says: It is announced to-day that Mrs. Hedburg, widow of Capt. Hedburg, who was shot and killed a number of months ago at Fort Sheridan, is to be married June 3, to Diamond Stephens, son of Henry Stephens, the box manufacturer. A friend of Mrs. Hedburg said to-day that after the wedding they will go to New York City, and will probably be on the road a good deal, as Mr. Stephens is a professional singer.

The "United Service Gazette," of London, republishes this article in physical training in the American Army, contributed to the Journal of the Military Service Institution by Lieut. E. L. Butts, 21st Inf. The same paper says: "It has been found impossible to arrange for the troop of United States Regular Cavalry expected to visit this year's Royal Military Tournament to arrive in time for the opening next week, and the visit has consequently been abandoned. It is hoped that the deferred visit will be made next year, when a strong representation of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston is also expected to be in England."

A Denver despatch says: "By a sudden death May 24 an imposture, practiced for weeks upon Army officers here, has been exposed. The man who died said he was Lieut. Lacey of the 17th U. S. Inf. His record during the last two weeks was such as to exclude him from the Army set at Fort Logan. Papers found in his room now prove he was a member of the 17th merely as a private, and was discharged before the regiment was changed from Fort Russell, D. A., to Columbus Barracks. The real Lacey is Lieut. Francis C. Lacey, Jr., 10th Inf., Fort Sill, whose father is Maj. Lacey, 8th Inf., Fort Niobrara. Frederick W. Lacey was the right name of the man who died."

The "Illustrated American," of May 25, publishes a complimentary article on Lieut. D. L. Brainard, 2d U. S. Cav., in connection with his expedition to the North Pole, in 1882, and among other things, says: "He lives to-day to dispute with any man the right, the honor, if such it may be considered, to have placed the American flag at the highest notch nearest the North Pole. He suffers to this day from the effects of his terrible hardships and privations experienced upon that memorable expedition to the farthest north, where, in company with Lieut. Lockwood (since dead), on May 13 to 16, 1882, he attained the unprecedented and undisputed position nearest the North Pole of Lat. 82° 24' and long. 40° 46'!"

The "New Cycle," for May, publishes a fine likeness of Mrs. Selden A. Day, whose death was recently recorded here, with an excellent biographical notice. From this we learn that the account of Mrs. Day's death, which we copied from a Portland, Oregon, paper, was erroneous. The "New Cycle" says: "On Feb. 22, she attended a 'George Washington' party at the quarters of Mrs. Brown, the Vice-President of the Guidon Club, at which, though suffering from a slight cold, she sang with old-time sweetness and power, that beautiful song by Millard, 'Waiting,' and in the game of American History showed almost a childish delight in capturing the prize, consisting of an American flag. Four days later, on the eve of Shrove Tuesday, she gave an entertainment to the garrison, intended to be the last of the season, of a humorous nature, called a 'coon supper' and 'cake walk,' in which every one attending was expected to do something for the amusement of the rest, her own part being a recitation in dialect of a poem. The following night, towards morning, of the 28th, she was seized with a most violent attack of enteritis, and though everything was done that could be thought of by those in attendance, in just seven days the end came." Mrs. Day, we are told, had very marked musical and artistic tastes, and possessed a fine and highly cultivated voice. She was acquainted with several languages, and at the time of her death has commenced the study of Japanese. The Ladies' Reading Club of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., was organized by her, and a description of the Guidon Club of the Presidio from her pen appeared in the February number of the "New Cycle."

Detailed Cav. fr. front of the collision, dismay, covered, turned horses firm, and what ha. the wick in the ave. Conching as fine ever saw

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Capt. R. G. Shaw, 1st Art., left Fort Hamilton, N. Y., May 28 on leave to return about June 4.

Lieut. L. C. Andrews, 3d Cav., left Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 28th on leave to return about the middle of June.

Capt. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav., leaves Fort Clark, Tex., early next week for the North to spend a month on leave.

Lieut. W. E. Almy, 5th Cav., is in Washington, D. C., called there by the recent death of his father, Rear Adm. Almy.

Capt. S. W. Roessler, Corps of Engineers, who is at Amagansett, New York, has had his leave extended four months.

Gen. von Hanneken, who was prominent in the Japan-Chinese war, is now on his way back to his home in Germany.

Capt. J. P. Thompson, U. S. A., retired, is a recent visitor at Fort Meade, S. D., where he was the guest of Lieut. R. J. Duff, 8th Cav.

Lieut. W. H. Bertsch, 15th Inf., is visiting at 1027 Washington street, San Francisco, in which city his marriage to Miss Triplett will take place June 5.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison, late President of the U. S., and a party of friends visited West Point May 28, and in the morning were the guests of Col. O. H. Ernst, and in the evening of Lieut. B. K. West.

The Starr King G. A. R. Post, of Santa Barbara, Cal., has passed resolutions protesting against the appointment of Francis Lord to the Naval Academy, on the ground that he is an alien by birth and parentage.

It was announced in Santiago De Cuba this week that Gen. Maximo Gomez, the leader of the Cuban revolutionists, died on the Quirch Plantation, near Baire, May 24, the result of a wound in the right cheek received in the battle of Dos Rios.

News has reached us, although not with any particularity, of a serious accident to Capt. Julian M. Cabell, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., while getting off the train in Washington, D. C., returning from the Surgeon's Convention at Buffalo. Both legs were broken at the ankle, one report states.

Among Army officers lately registering in New York City are: Capt. M. C. Foote, Capt. W. N. Tisdall, Maj. E. P. Ewers, Maj. M. Harris, Grand Hotel; Maj. E. D. Judd, Park Avenue Hotel; Lieut. C. S. Bromwell, Lieut. W. B. Ladue, Grand Union; Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, Park Avenue; Q. M. Gen. R. N. Batchelder, Fifth Avenue.

The monument to Gen. Jeremiah M. Rusk in Viroqua, Wis., was dedicated on Memorial Day, the dedication address being delivered by Col. John C. Spooner. The famous remark attributed to "Uncle Jerry," "Fellow-citizens, I see my duty, and I done it," may possibly be mythical in its origin, but it accurately describes the character of the rugged old veteran.

Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, 13th Inf., and his staff, from Governor's Island, were of the party of Maj. Gen. Miles who went to West Point May 25 to witness the ball game, to which we referred last week. They went as the special guests of Col. Appleton, 7th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., in his car. The ladies of the party were Mrs. Worth, Mrs. Ayres, Miss Miles and Miss Harris.

Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield and party arrived in San Antonio May 23 from Houston, and received a hearty welcome. Gen. Bliss and his staff and others were on hand to receive him, and an informal reception was held at Gen. Bliss's quarters. There the Lieut. General took luncheon with Maj. McArthur. The ladies of the party were entertained by Mrs. Bliss and Mrs. McArthur, assisted by the wives of all the officers at Fort Sam Houston. On May 24 a review of the troops was held. From San Antonio the party go to California and Arizona.

The Artillery and Cavalry troops in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., formed the funeral escort at the obsequies there of the late Secretary of State, Gresham, under command of Gen. Thos. H. Ruger, who appointed as his Aides on the occasion Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, Col. H. C. Corbin, Maj. W. P. Hall, Maj. J. C. Muhlenberg, Capt. Crosby Miller, Capt. C. W. Whipple, Capt. Rogers, Capt. G. J. Fieberger, and Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, all officers of the Army. The Secretary of War directed Gen. Merritt at Chicago to provide a funeral escort of troops on the arrival of the remains in that city, and the Commander of each garrison post to fly the flag at half staff, to include May 30.

Columbus Barracks items from the "Army Herald" are: Lieut. Cordray is the possessor of a handsome thoroughbred steed and can be seen daily mounted for his usual ride. The Lieutenant is an excellent horseman. Lieut. Willis T. May, 15th Inf., has reported for duty after an absence of three months. During his leave Lieut. and Mrs. May enjoyed a pleasant visit to friends in Chicago and a delightful sojourn in Pasadena, Cal. Mrs. H. D. Cordray, of Newark, Ohio, has been visiting her son, Lieut. Cordray, and was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Rogers. The Artillery detachment under command of Lieut. Davis is becoming quite expert in handling the Gatling guns and field-pieces. Lieut. Col. James H. Bradford, 17th Inf., is pleasantly sojourning in Wilmington, Del. He has been spending a portion of his ten months sick leave at Hot Springs, and is much improved in health. Col. Bradford was a private in the old 17th Inf. at the commencement of the late unpleasantness and shared the hardships and honors of this gallant organization during the entire War as 2d and 1st Lieutenant, but he has not joined since his promotion to it last August.

Delancey A. Kane, who was a 2d Lieut. of the 1st Cav. from June 15, 1868, to December 8, 1869, and who is now one of the best known citizens of New York, gave a fine display of horsemanship on Saturday in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The sudden change of direction in an ice wagon that was crossing the path of the four-in-hand he was driving seemed to make a collision inevitable. Persons in the street watched in dismay, expecting a crash, and the ladies on the coach covered their faces with their hands. It was just here that Col. Kane exhibited his coolness and skill. Gathering the reins quickly he applied the brakes and swung the four horses abruptly to the right, so that the front wheel of the coach just grazed a rear wheel of the ice wagon. The sudden maneuvering frightened the coach horses. The leaders fell back among the wheelers, and turned squarely to the left. For a moment coach and horses seemed in a helpless tangle, but Col. Kane sat firm, and before the frightened spectators understood what had been done he had straightened out the horses, and the Pioneer was drawing up in front of the Brunswick in rattling style, amid cheers from both sides of the avenue. Frederic Bronson, Vice-President of the Conching Club, saw the incident and exclaimed: "That is as fine an example of cool-headed horsemanship as I ever saw."

Rear Adm. Pierce Crosby, retired, has been granted permission to go abroad.

A naval examining board will meet at the Navy Department May 31 for the examination for promotion of Medical Directors G. S. Beardley, B. H. Kidder and W. N. Van Reypen.

A board to revise the book of instructions to medical officers has been detailed to consist of Medical Director N. L. Bates, Medical Inspector J. M. Flint and P. A. Surgeon J. D. Gatewood.

It has been practically decided to order Surg. B. S. Mackie as Fleet Surgeon of the North Atlantic Squadron upon the return of the New York from Kiel. Surg. Mackie is now on waiting orders.

Lieut. J. C. Fremont, U. S. N., was to deliver an address at the memorial ceremony, on May 30, during the exercises at the tomb of his father, Gen. J. C. Fremont, at Piermont-on-the-Hudson, by Fremont Post, G. A. R.

Secretary of the Navy, Herbert, accompanied by Gen. "Baldy" Smith, Gen. Franklin, Gen. Hyde and Col. Cassel, arrived at Gettysburg May 25 from Washington. They spent Sunday on the battlefield and left for Antietam in the evening.

Mr. Manning K. Eyre, who recently resigned his commission of Ensign in the Navy, has been promoted by the General Electric Co. to the position of Superintendent of the Edison Lamp Works at Harrison, N. J. These works are the largest of their kind in the world, employing about 1,000 men.

Among Navy officers visiting recently in New York are Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore, Grand Hotel; Lieut. W. B. Hodges, St. James Hotel; Gunner W. A. Cable, Astor House; Lieut. W. I. Chambers, Imperial; Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field and Mrs. Field, Murray Hill; Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore and Mrs. Gilmore, Grand Hotel.

In a letter to the "Omaha Bee" Dr. A. E. Dickinson says: "The natural destiny of Hawaii is to be an American State. Unfortunately, it is not possible now; true, may be delayed and equally true, it may never happen, but if it does never come about, it will not be because of the lack of patriotism of our countrymen in Hawaii."

Among the guests at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending May 29, were the following: Rear Adm. George Brown, Capt. Louis Kemppf, and Lieut. J. A. Norris, U. S. N.; Capt. C. A. Vernon, 19th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. Col. J. H. Bradford, 17th U. S. Inf.; Naval Cadets E. R. Pollock, F. D. Read, C. J. Lang, G. L. Holsinger, and C. C. Fewel.

Miss Lallie Crandall Wiltse, second daughter of the late Capt. G. C. Wiltse, U. S. N., received her diploma with high honors at Miss Perples and Thompson's school, 32 East 56th street, New York, Friday afternoon, May 31. Mrs. Wiltse left New York on Saturday with her two daughters to spend a week at Annapolis during the graduation exercises.

There were 8,676 loyal legions in the United States at last accounts, the New York Commandery leading with 1,203 members. Pennsylvania following close behind with 1,167. Ohio has 910, Massachusetts 879, D. C. of Columbia 689, California 667, Illinois 576, Missouri 315, Minnesota 313, Michigan 281, Kansas 269, Indiana 240, Colorado 217, Wisconsin 215, Iowa 178, Maine 161, Nebraska 148, Vermont 110, Oregon 78, Washington 60, L. Holsinger, and C. C. Fewel.

Lieut. J. F. Meigs, U. S. N., retired, now with the Bethlehem Iron Company, is on his way to Europe to witness the ballistic test of plates representing the armor manufactured by that firm for Russian vessels. It is said that a comparison of the results given by these plates with those secured from European armor will be made. There is no doubt in the minds of experts here that the Bethlehem armor will easily show its superiority.

Dr. Louis Duncan, of Johns Hopkins University, formerly Ensign, U. S. N., was elected President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at the recent annual meeting. At the same meeting Mr. W. F. C. Hasson, of San Francisco, formerly Assistant Engineer, U. S. N., was elected one of three Vice-Presidents. The "Western Electrician" of May 25 contains a portrait and biographical sketch of each of these well known electricians.

The "N. Y. Tribune" says: "As a means of lessening the distance between the two great waterways the Hiram Ship Canal is of great commercial importance, and Lieut. Col. G. L. Gillespie, of the United States Engineer Corps, who has had oversight of the work, can justly feel proud of the canal which has cost so much time and labor and money, and which has been so often railed at by people who thought the Government had no right to improve private property at the expense of the general public."

Surg. Len. R. N., was recently tried by court-martial and sentenced to be dismissed for insubordination and contempt of a superior officer. The evidence showed that Surg. Len had placed the Captain on the sick list, as he did not consider him mentally responsible for his actions. The Captain refused to go on the sick list, and in consequence of the surgeon's attitude in this matter ordered him below under arrest. Surg. Len was subsequently transferred to the Dart. The court refused to entertain the plea put in by the defendant that the Captain was insane.

Mrs. Mary E. Ludlow, of New York, has presented to the United States Naval Academy through Secretary Herbert the cutter yacht Medusa as a memorial of her son, Robert Center, who was killed several weeks ago while riding his bicycle on the Boulevard in New York City. This vessel is a keel cutter of 28.79 tons, length 54 feet 7 inches, beam 12 feet 4 inches, and 10 feet draft. The gift has been accepted and when the yacht is delivered at Annapolis with her complete equipment she will be used by the cadets for short practice drills, forming a valuable adjunct to the curriculum. Mr. Center was an enthusiastic friend of the Annapolis Academy.

The announcement of the opening of the Providence Line Monday next, June 3, will be hailed with delight "by all lovers of comfortable travel." This line is without exception the route for all travellers desiring to visit Boston, Providence, Worcester, and New England and the Maritime Provinces, combining the advantage of the longest water route and shortest rail ride, assuring passengers a full night's rest with early arrival at destination, and the sail through Narragansett Bay and on the Providence River in the early morning or evening is a delightful feature and will well repay the early riser in the morning. A novel feature of this line possessed by no other on the Sound is the main deck cafe, where passengers may, while listening to a superb orchestra, enjoy the cuisine of a first-class club or restaurant. The most distinctive feature, however, of this line, and one so often spoken of by travellers, is the uniform courtesy shown by all its officers and employees to travellers, which is the more appreciated, because so often denied the travelling public.

ADMIRAL IRWIN AND ADMIRAL KNORR.

A variety of statements have been published of late concerning Rear Adm. Irwin's connection with the rapid promotion of the German Adm. Knorr, who will have command of the International Fleet at Kiel. These publications are somewhat garbled, and the Journal takes pleasure in printing a statement given to it upon solicitation by Adm. Irwin himself. The Admiral said:

"I am not responsible for the publication of the story that appeared in Friday's issue of the New York 'Herald,' and would be the last man in the world to attempt to deprive the heroic German Admiral of any of his laurels. In justice to Adm. Knorr and myself, it becomes necessary to give the correct version of the story. In the summer of 1870 I was in command of the Yantic. I touched at St. Thomas, and heard there the news of the outbreak of the Franco-German war. Leaving St. Thomas, en route to Kingston, Jamaica, I had the good fortune to meet a Pacific Mail steamer off the east end of Jamaica, and from her procured files of papers containing the news of the early German victories. Arriving at Kingston, I distributed the papers to the British Naval Commander, Commo. Courtenay; to the editor of a Kingston newspaper, and to Lieut. Knorr, commanding the North German Gunboat Meteor. I saw a great deal of Lieut. Knorr, and became very intimate with him. In conversation, Lieut. Knorr stated that the French cruisers in the West Indies would be on the lookout for him, and that they were all greatly superior to his vessel in size, armament and speed; mentioning among others, the French Aviso Bouret. I answered that I had met the Bouret; that she was about three times the tonnage of the Meteor, and that she had greater speed, but that if he wanted to win his spurs, I would advise him to seek her and take his chances. I said to him that, although the Meteor was greatly inferior, she was also a much smaller target. She had a magnificent crew, and that in an artillery duel the superior gunner had a chance to win. I referred to the Alabama-Kearsarge duel as an example. He had received information that the Bouret was then at Havana. When I had concluded my narrative, Lieut. Knorr answered that he would start at once in search of the Bouret, and that he would fight her. The result of that action is a matter of history. In the summer of 1876, I was then in command of the Pensacola, at Mare Island, Cal., and met Surg. Dickenson, who had served with me in the Yantic. Dr. Dickenson had just returned from the Asiatic Station, where he had met and conversed with Commo. Knorr. The doctor informed me that Commo. Knorr had inquired very affectionately about me, and that he, Knorr, had freely admitted that he was much indebted to his friend, myself, as, having acted on my advice, he had gained rapid promotion. Having received the substance of the above story to a friend, stating, in addition, that I were still on the active list and could have been sent to Kiel, I would have met with a very cordial reception from Adm. Knorr. Surg. Dickenson is now attached to the cruiser Minneapolis."

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Advertisements have been issued by the Treasury Department for the construction of two new vessels for the Revenue Cutter Service. These vessels will be so built as to admit of their utilization in case of war as light gunboats.

One of these is for service on the great lakes, and the other is to be assigned to the Boston station. The bids for their construction will be opened at the Treasury Department on Tuesday, June 20, at two o'clock p. m. The cost of each vessel is limited by Congress to \$175,000, and they will be the largest vessels yet built for the service, each having a displacement of 906 tons. They will be identical in construction, except that the vessel for the lakes will have an all steel hull, while the Boston vessel will have a composite hull sheathed with copper so as to resist the effects of the salt water, and the lake vessel will have fore and aft rigging on both masts, while the ocean cutter will be square rigged independently of her engines if necessary. The length of these new cutters will be 205 feet over all, or 188 feet between perpendiculars. The beam will be 32 feet, the depth 17 feet and the draft 10 feet 9 1/4 inches. The vessels will have single screws, which will be driven by triple expansion engines of 2,000 indicated horsepower. The high pressure cylinder of each engine will have a diameter of 25 1/2 inches; the intermediate pressure 37 1/2 inches, and the low pressure 56 1/2 inches. The piston stroke will be 30 inches, and 160 revolutions per minute will be required to develop the expected 2,000 indicated horsepower. The steam will be supplied by four Scotch boilers, of 11 feet 6 inches outside diameter and 10 feet long. Each boiler will have two corrugated furnaces, 3 feet 6 inches in diameter. The total grate surface in each vessel will be 182 square feet, and the total heating surface will be 5,200 square feet. A peculiarity in the construction of the boilers will be the great size of the plates used, but two plates being used for each boiler so as to avoid joints and thus secure greater strength. Each plate will be 19 1/2 feet long and 9 1/2 feet wide. The sustained sea speed of these vessels will be 16 knots per hour, and it is expected that in a spurt they can make nearly 17 knots. The normal coal supply will be 243 tons, giving a cruising radius of about 2,000 miles. In preparing the designs nothing has been omitted that would tend to fit them for conversion on short notice into efficient fighting craft. They will ordinarily carry three six-pounder rapid-fire guns, but in case they are required for serious fighting they can mount a couple of four-inch rapid-fire guns in addition to their six-pounders. In addition to mounting these guns, each vessel will be fitted with torpedo tubes, and will be so arranged internally as to admit of handling and launching auto-mobile torpedoes with facility. The construction of a revenue cutter on the great lakes capable of mounting four-inch guns and provided with torpedo tubes will be the first step taken by the United States in the direction of offsetting the action of Great Britain in constructing efficient modern cutters for the lakes, which would be capable of being transformed into naval vessels on short notice. It is held that, while the construction of such a vessel for lake service as a part of the Navy would be in violation of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, limiting the naval power to be maintained on the lakes by the two nations, the treaty will not be violated if the vessel is built for the revenue service. The new cutters are to be finished and delivered on or before July 1, 1896.

A treaty of peace and friendship has, it is reported, been concluded between Chili and Bolivia by which the former cedes to Bolivia a small strip of territory, and a port on the Pacific midway between Iquique and Pisagua. Chili, in return, receives commercial advantages.

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y.

FRIDAY'S ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieut. George Montgomery, O. D., is ordered to duty at Sandy Hook.

1st Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, 20th Inf., detailed as recorder of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, vice Capt. James S. Rogers, 20th Inf., relieved.

Leave for 20 days is granted Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, A. Q. M.

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Maj. T. E. Wilcox, Surg.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. James S. Rogers, 20th Inf.

The leave granted Capt. James Regan, 9th Inf., is extended 10 days.

Capt. Frank Baker, O. D., is ordered to inspect battery at Ironset Point, R. I.

G. O. 8, May 20, 1895, D. Colorado.

I. In compliance with G. O. No. 27, c. s., H. Q. A., the undersigned assumes command of the Dept. of the Colorado.

II. 1st Lieut. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf., A. D. C., is announced as Acting Ordnance Officer and Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

III. 2d Lieut. George T. Langhorne, 3d Cav., A. D. C., is announced as Engineer Officer, and in charge of Lyeceums.

FRANK WHEATON, Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 13, May 18, 1895, D. Missouri.

In compliance with G. O. No. 27, c. s., H. Q. A., the undersigned relinquishes command of the Dept. of the Missouri.

THOS. H. RUGER, Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 14, May 18, 1895, D. Missouri.

In compliance with G. O. 27, c. s., H. Q. A., the undersigned assumes command of the Dept. of the Missouri.

1st Lieut. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, 4th Art., are announced as Aides-de-Camp on my staff.

W. MERRITT, Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 35, May 27, 1895, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 14, G. O. No. 15, H. Q. A., A. G. O., March 21, 1895, is amended to read as follows:

14. When clothing is required, a schedule enumerating the articles needed by each man will be prepared by the company or detachment commander on the prescribed form. This schedule, approved by the commanding officer, will be sent to the quartermaster and when the clothing is ready for issue the commander of the organization will be notified. Issues will be made by the quartermaster in the presence of a disinterested commissioned officer, who will witness the signatures of the soldiers upon the schedule, and this will be returned to the commander of the organization for file, with the certificate of the quartermaster that the articles specified have all been issued and that the money value of each article stated thereon is correct.

The total number of articles of each kind and total value of all the articles issued to each organization, will be entered by the quartermaster upon duplicate abstracts of issues.

The aggregate money value of all the articles issued must agree exactly with the aggregate value of issues to individuals, and the witnessing officer will make this verification of the accuracy of the schedule before certifying to the correctness of the entries upon the abstract.

The witnessing officer will certify on each copy of the abstract that the issues were made as stated in the schedule and abstract; the commander of the organization will certify that the money value of the issue to each man has been entered in the clothing book and that the entries therein with date of issue and name of quartermaster have been attested by the witnessing officer, whose duty it shall be to make said verifications. The abstract certified as above, signed by the quartermaster and approved by the commanding officer, will be the voucher for dropping clothing from the return.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Schofield:
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant General.

G. O. 34, May 22, 1895, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

I. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, par. 490 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

490. All stated musters of the troops will, when practicable, be preceded by a minute and careful inspection. If the command consists of more than one company, the inspection will be preceded by a review. If the day for muster falls on Sunday, such inspection will be omitted.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, officers who may have in their possession serviceable undress coats and caps of the present pattern on the 1st of July, 1895, the date upon which the order for the new uniform is to take effect, will be permitted to wear them to, and including, Dec. 31, 1895, but not thereafter.

III. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions are published for the information and government of all concerned:

Hereafter, at all artillery stations equipped therefor, mortar-firing practice will be conducted only with the 3.6-inch B. L. field mortar (steel). Until further orders, the annual allowance of ammunition for practice with the field mortar shall be as follows:

For each battery: (a) Fifteen shells without fuses (shell ballasted); (b) Five full charges, 15 ounces. Ten 8-ounce charges, comprising each one 5-ounce and one 3-ounce charge bound together; these can be used as 3-ounce, 5-ounce, 8-ounce or 11-ounce charges.

Whenever any artillery station shall have become equipped for practice with the 8-inch B. L. R. gun or the 12-inch B. L. R. mortar, the fact will be reported by the post commander through regular channels to the Adjutant General of the Army for determination of allowance of ammunition at that station.

The ranges for practice with the foregoing pieces will be prescribed by the department commanders. Practice with the field mortar will be, preferably, over land ranges.

IV. The Lieutenant General takes pleasure in publishing in orders to the Army the names of the following enlisted men who, during the year 1894, distinguished themselves by especially meritorious acts of conduct in service, together with the names reported to this office since the issue of G. O. No. 58, of 1894, H. Q. A., of men who distinguished themselves during the year 1893:

March 22, 1894.—Private Joseph Graves, Co. A, 23d Inf. (then sergeant, Co. B, 18th Inf.), and Privates Carl Pauluschat and John Hanley, Co. B, 18th Inf., for heroic conduct in saving, at the risk of their lives, a comrade from drowning in the Rio Grande, near Carrizo, Tex.

July 11, 1894.—Artificer (then private) John F. Phifer and Private Julius Pickel, Bat. L, 5th Art., for courage and determination in attempting to save the life of a comrade who was drowned near Sacramento, Cal.

July 18, 1894.—Private Henry Swainey, Co. G, 6th Inf. (now out of service), for heroic conduct in saving, at the risk of his life, a comrade from drowning in the Licking River, near Fort Thomas rifle range, Ky.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Schofield:
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant General.

H. Q. A., A. G. O. May 27, 1895.

Appointments, etc., recorded in the Adjutant General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 25, 1895.

Casualty.

Capt. William Mitchell (retired) died May 21, 1895, at Saratoga, N. Y.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant General.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The leave granted Capt. Leopold O. Parker, 1st Inf., is extended one month. (S. O. May 25, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 16 days is granted Capt. Francis J. Kieran, Acting Judge Advocate. (S. O. 67, May 24, D. Tex.)

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about June 5, is granted 1st Lieut. Isaac P. Ware, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 66, May 22, D. Tex.)

Hosp. Steward Fred. R. Elsner will proceed from Fort Wingate, N. M., to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for duty. (S. O. 27, May 7, D. Colo.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Solomon W. Roessler, C. of E., is further extended four months, on surgeon's certificate. (S. O. May 27, H. Q. A.)

Maj. Isaac Arnold, Jr., Ord. Dept., will proceed from West Troy, N. Y., to the works of the Pound Machine Tool Co., Plainfield, N. J., on official business. (S. O. May 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect after May 31, 1895, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymr. (S. O. 76, May 23, D. Mo.)

1st Lieut. Henry A. Shaw, Asst. Surg., Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for temporary duty with troops in the field, in the National Park, during the season. (S. O. 76, May 20, D. D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about June 1, 1895, is granted Capt. William W. Robinson, Jr., A. Q. M. During his absence his duties will be performed by the Post Q. M. at Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. May 25, H. Q. A.)

The order directing Ord. Sergt. Howard Welsh, now at Fort Macomb, La., to be sent to Fort Gaines, Ala., to relieve the Acting Ordnance Sergeant on duty at that place, is revoked. Ord. Sergt. Robert Benjamin (appointed Oct. 9, 1894, from Saddler Sergeant, 9th Cav.), now awaiting orders at Fort Robinson, Neb., will be sent to Fort Gaines, Ala., to take charge of the ordnance and ordinance stores at that post, relieving Sergt. George W. Murphy, Bat. H, 3d Art., who will be sent to his battery at St. Francis Barracks, Fla. (S. O. May 24, H. Q. A.)

The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payment of troops for the month of May 31, 1895, in the Dept. of Missouri: Lieut. Col. George W. Canney, Chief Paymr., at Fort Thomas, Ky.; Columbus Barracks, O., and Forts Wayne, Mackinac and Brady, Mich.; Maj. George W. Baird, Paymr., at Fort Sheridan and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth and Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kan., and Fort Reno, O. T., and any troops that may be temporarily absent in the field from the last named post; Maj. Charles McClure, Paymr., at Jefferson Barracks and St. Louis Powder Depot, Mo. (S. O. 75, May 22, D. Mo.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

2d CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE G. HUNTT.

2d Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, 2d Cav., A. D. C., is relieved from duty as Acting Chief Ord. Officer, Dept. of Mo. (S. O. 72, May 18, D. Mo.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

The leave granted Maj. Henry W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav., is extended three days. (S. O. 74, May 21, D. Mo.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of 10 days, is granted Lieut. L. C. Andrews, 3d Cav. (Orders 81, Fort Ethan Allen, May 26.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Adair, 5th Cav., is extended 15 days, on surgeon's certificate. (S. O. 67, May 24, D. Tex.)

There were few, if any, among the American citizens who witnessed the 5th U. S. Cavalry drill during the past week, says the San Antonio "Express" who did not feel a thrill of patriotic pride in the efficiency and discipline of the Regular Army as there represented. The men are a fine, intelligent, healthy, sturdy-looking lot of soldiers, clear and quick of eye, and with a close seat in the saddle, only acquired by hard and continual practice.

6th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.

Corp. P. Eitelberg, K, 6th Cav., has been promoted Sergeant and Private C. E. Boone, K, appointed Corporal.

Corp. L. E. McKinney, 6th Cav., has been promoted Sergeant and Saddler Louis Schultz appointed Corporal in Troop C.

1st Sergt. Otto Marius, Troop K, 6th Cav., recently retired, has left for Socorro, N. M., his future home.

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 1, is granted Capt. Winfield S. Edgerly, 7th Cav. (S. O. 64, May 20, D. Tex.)

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

2d Lieut. Francis C. Marshall, 8th Cav., is relieved from further duty at Fort Keogh, Mont., and will proceed to Fort Yates, N. D., for temporary duty with one of the troops of the 8th Cavalry stationed at that post. (S. O. 78, May 22, D. D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. De Rosey C. Cabell, 8th Cav., is extended two months, on surgeon's certificate. (S. O. May 27, H. Q. A.)

9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

In Troop K, 9th Cav., the appointment as Corporal and the warrant of Corp. Thomas D. Shelton, are made continuous from date of original appointment (Oct. 4, 1893). (Orders 28, May 18, 9th Cav.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

2d Lieut. Lawrence J. Fleming, 10th Cav., is appointed Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. at Fort Buford, N. D., vice 1st Lieut. Thomas H. McGuire, 14th Inf., relieved. (S. O. 79, May 23, D. D.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODOR.

1st Lieut. Edwin S. Curtis, 2d Art., will report in person to the Commanding Officer, Fort Trumbull, Conn., for duty with Bat. K, of his regiment. (S. O., May 25, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 15 days is granted 2d Lieut. A. W. Chase, 2d Art. (S. O. 125, May 25, D. E.)

Lieut. Col. John I. Rodgers, 2d Art., is assigned to Fort Schuyler for station. Upon the arrival of Lieut. Col. Rodger, Maj. Carle A. Woodruff, 2d Art., will proceed to Fort Trumbull and take station. (S. O. 125, May 25, D. E.)

Corp. W. Schmidel, 2d Art., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. P. Bichovsky appointed Corporal in Battery C.

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Sergt. John Whelan, Bat. K, 3d Art., and guard will conduct a prisoner to Fort McPherson. (Orders 36, Key West Barracks, May 22.)

1st Sergt. E. M. Williams, Bat. A, 3d Art., will conduct a prisoner to Fort McPherson, Ga. (Orders 34, Fort Barrancas, May 23.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

Lance Corp. M. Sullivan, Light Bat. B, 4th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Private E. L. Cogan, Bat. L, 4th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Private Thomas Ryan, Bat. G, 4th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Lieut. Thos. Ridgway, 5th Art., is appointed Recruiting Officer at Fort Monroe. (S. O. 28, Art. School, May 21.)

1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

The leave granted Capt. Leopold O. Parker, 1st Inf., is extended one month. (S. O. May 25, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers in the 1st Infantry are ordered: 2d Lieut. George W. Kirkman from Co. E to G; 2d Lieut. Sydney A. Cloman from Co. G to E. (S. O. May 24, H. Q. A.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 1, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin V. Bookmiller, 2d Inf., with permission to apply for an extension of 15 days. (S. O. 67, May 20, D. Platte.)

The use of the bicycle is being reduced to an art at Fort Omaha. The 2d Battalion, 2d Inf., marched May 21 to the new Fort Crook rifle range for practice. Early risers behind the spectacle of the battalion under Sergt. Shaw, mounted on bicycles and carrying a complete field equipment in line of march for the same destination. They carried ammunition, canteen, knapsack, rifle and all that goes to equip the soldier in the field.

3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

2d Lieut. Peter Murray, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed about June 1, 1895, to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty. (S. O. 78, May 22, D. D.)

4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about May 28, is granted 2d Lieut. Melville S. Jarvis, 4th Inf. (S. O. 72, May 18, D. Colum.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Corp. Mark Joseph has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. W. A. Catchings appointed Corporal in Co. C, 5th Inf.

Lieut. J. W. Heavey, 5th Inf., is relieved from temporary duty with Co. A, and will report to the Co. C, Co. D, for duty. (Orders 60, Fort McPherson, May 26.)

Lieut. J. C. F. Tillson, 5th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Orders 60, Fort McPherson, May 26.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Sergt. Robert Van, Co. A, 6th Inf., tried at Fort Thomas, and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice, was sentenced "To forfeit \$10 per month for three months." The court is thus lenient on account of the previous long service and good character of the accused. (S. O. 126, May 24, D. E.)

7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

The Columbus Barracks "Army Herald" says: "We are glad to be able to authoritatively state that our comrades of the 7th Infantry (B, F and H) at Fort D. A. Russell will be with us by Oct. 1 next. This is certain, and there is a possibility that they will get here the middle of September."

8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

The Columbus Barracks "Army Herald" says: "We are glad to be able to authoritatively state that our comrades of the 8th Infantry (B, F and H) at Fort D. A. Russell will be with us by Oct. 1 next. This is certain, and there is a possibility that they will get here the middle of September."

9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

Leave for one day is granted Capt. J. A. Baldwin, 9th Inf. (Orders 80, Madison Barracks, May 26.)

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

2d Lieut. John S. Battle, 11th Inf., is appointed Recruiting Officer at Fort Apache, Ariz., and will take charge of all property and papers pertaining to the recruiting service at that post, relieving 2d Lieut. Charles Miller, 11th Inf. (S. O. 27, May 7, D. Colo.)

The unexpired portion of the extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Lorenzo P. Davison, 11th Inf., is rescinded, and he will report to the Co. C, Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Ter. for duty. (S. O. May 27, H. Q. A.)

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

The 13th Infantry, at Fort Columbus, furnished the body bearers at the funeral in New York, May 24, of Capt. Wm. Mitchell, U. S. A., retired.

Corp. Thomas McGrath, Co. G, 13th Inf., is relieved from duty in the Adjutant's Office. (Orders 71, Fort Niagara, May 22.)

The officers of the 13th Infantry, at Fort Niagara, are authorized to wear, during the warm season, white flannel or duck suits and white straw hats, and the enlisted men, during the summer season, the white suit and an inexpensive white straw hat, when on fatigue duty, at target practice and when not on duty. (S. O. 129, May 29, D. E.)

16th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Lewis S. Sorley 16th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (S. O. 27, May 7, D. Colo.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Lance Corp. W. S. Hoskins, Co. G, 17th Inf., has been promoted Corporal.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about June 4

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

BOARDS OF EXAMINATION.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Wingate, N. M., May 9, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Maj. Andrew T. Fife, 2d Cav., for appointment as Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A. Detail: Col. Geo. G. Hunt, Capt. Daniel C. Pearson and 1st Lieut. Curtis B. Hoppin, R. Q. M., 2d Cav., A. C. S. (S. O. 27, May 7, D. Colo.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Grant, Ariz., May 9, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Henry Rodgers, Troop C, 1st Cav., for appointment as Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A. Detail: Maj. Charles D. Viele, Capt. Thomas T. Knox and 2d Lieut. William H. Osborne, 1st Cav., A. C. S. (S. O. 27, May 7, D. Colo.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Douglas, Utah, May 9, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Maj. Loring A. Bond, 16th Inf., for appointment as Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A. Detail: Lieut. Col. Edwin M. Conner, Capt. Thomas C. Woodbury and 1st Lieut. Walter R. Wright, R. Q. M., 16th Inf., A. C. S. (S. O. 27, May 7, D. Colo.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Colo., May 9, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Maj. John Weston, 7th Inf., for appointment as Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A. Detail: Lieut. Col. Henry E. Noyes, Capt. Charles A. Worden and 2d Lieut. William S. Graves, 7th Inf., A. C. S. (S. O. 27, May 7, D. Colo.)

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

A board, to consist of Maj. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art.; Capt. John L. Tlernon, and 1st Lieut. Edward A. Millar, 3d Art., will convene at Fort Monroe, Va., May 27, to consider and recommend the most suitable ranges for practice at the Artillery School with 8-inch B. L. R. Gun, 12-inch B. L. Mortar and the 3.6-inch B. L. Field Mortar. In the case of the latter the board will recommend a suitable site for the mortar.

COLLEGE DUTY.

Capt. James Stewart is detailed for service as professor at the Ohio Military Institute, Cincinnati, O., to take effect June 5, 1895. (S. O. May 24, H. Q. A.)

MORTAR PRACTICE.—Under G. O. 34, c. s., H. Q. A., requiring department commanders to prescribe the ranges for practice with the 3.6-inch B. L. field mortar, 8-inch B. L. R. gun, and the 12-inch B. L. R. mortar, the following upon the recommendation of the Inspector of Artillery, is ordered: 3.6-inch B. L. field mortar—Ranges, 700 and 1,000 yards. Seven rounds to be fired at the 700 yards' range and eight at the 1,000 yards' range. 8-inch B. L. R. gun—Range, 3,500 yards. 12-inch B. L. R. mortar—Range, 3,500 yards. Under instructions from the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army, each artillery post commander must devise for the use of his command a manual for the service of the 3.6-inch field mortar, until the official manual, now in course of preparation, can be adopted. The information necessary for placing this mortar and its platform is given in appendix 32 of the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1892, and data in regard to ranges and charges will be found in his report for 1891. (S. O. 128, May 28, D. E.)

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Target practice has superseded the daily company drill at this post. The average scores indicate the superiority of the new rifle when compared with the Springfield record of last year.

A detail, consisting of officers, field and line, from Fort Logan, Colo., are at present at this post as members of the court martial appointed to investigate the alleged malfeasance of the Post Quartermaster Sergeant, 16th Infantry. During their stay here two have already been advanced in grade.

The dress parade ceremony at Fort Douglas continues to be a drawing attraction to the residents and visitors of Salt Lake City. On Monday evening, 20th inst., fully 3,000 people were present.

A conference, consisting of delegates from the "Silver States," met in Salt Lake City during the week, to arrange a programme for the remonetizing of silver on a "16 to 1" basis. The residents of Salt Lake City were justly proud in having so distinguished a body of officials in their midst, and nothing was left undone to make their visit as agreeable as possible. On Friday, May 17, the delegates, accompanied by Gov. West, U. T., and the invited guests, and escorted by Troop C, 1st Cav., U. N. G., visited Fort Douglas. Gen. Penrose, meeting the party at the lower parade, escorted them to the place of honor at the flag pole, where the entire command, including the eight companies of the 16th Infantry, were paraded and reviewed. After the review, Gen. Penrose extended the freedom of the post to his guests and invited them to partake of an excellent collation at his residence, which was cheerfully accepted. During the dinner Gen. Penrose made a speech of welcome in which he expressed himself as being in hearty sympathy with the principles enunciated by "The Bi-metallic Union." The new boulevard running from Main St., Salt Lake City, to Fort Douglas, has been formally christened "The Penrose Drive."

A baseball team has been organized among the trumpeters of the 16th Infantry, and the initial game of the season is to take place Saturday, May 25.

FORT THOMAS, KY.

The engagement is just announced of Miss Frances Hyde Crowell, only child of Capt. W. H. H. Crowell, 6th Inf., and 2d Lieut. George Coolidge Saffarrans, 6th Inf., now at Fort Thomas, Ky. Miss Crowell is a most charming and accomplished young lady, and very popular in Cincinnati society circles. Lieut. Saffarrans is one of the 6th's popular bachelors, and is to be heartily congratulated in winning so estimable a wife.

Lieut. F. D. Webster is spending his leave in N. Y. City. His eastern trip has as its primary object that of officiating at best man at Lieut. Ely's wedding, in Plainfield, N. J., on June 5. Maj. C. W. Miner has lately been engaged on his work of inspecting colleges.

Miss Bessie Egbert is making a prolonged visit in New York City.

Lieut. R. B. Turner, Acting Constructing Q. M., is engaged on the work of removing the old Maj. Bigstaff cottage from the site for the new drill hall. Maj. Fred. W. Tibbaut has been confined to his bed several days by a severe illness. He is at present convalescing.

Preparations are being made here to receive on June 1 a body of visitors consisting of ex-Union and ex-Confederate generals.

Lieut. F. D. Ely leaves here June 1 on one month's leave.

He is to be married on June 5 to Miss Marion Pamela Brooks, of Plainfield, N. J. 2d Lieut. W. C. Bennett left the post on May 25 for Fort Leavenworth to take his examination for promotion. Post Chaplain R. W. Springer leaves the post on May 27 on one month's leave. His marriage to Miss Lynch, of Washington, D. C., occurs on June 5.

WEST POINT.

The Hon. Richard M. Venable, of Baltimore, Md., has been appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, instead of the Hon. A. Leo Kurth, of the same city. The closing baseball game of the season was played last Saturday afternoon between the 7th Regt. nine and the cadet team. The number of spectators present was larger than at any of the previous games. The results was a defeat for West Point by two points, the score being 11 to 9 in favor of the 7th Regt. Lott, of the West Point team, did excellent work and saved the day for the home team. The regiment had scored 10 points on the third inning to West Point's two. At the fifth inning Lott took the position of pitcher; seven points were subse-

quently added to West Point's score, four on the fifth and three on the seventh inning. The regiment made one point on the last inning. The following is the score with list of players. As a compliment to the visitors dress parade was held before their departure:

Players, 7th Regt.—Cary, center field; Mack, right field; Rooney, 3d base; Dirosay, pitcher; N. Donnelly, shortstop; McBurney, 2d base; Fisher, 1st base; Hoyt, left field; Dohard, catcher.

7th Regt. .0 10 0 0 0 0 0 1-11
Players, West Point—Kerwin, shortstop; Nolan, left field; Lott, catcher; King, 1st base; McCoy, center field; Jersey, right field; Hines, pitcher; Stout, 2d base; Bricker, 3d base; West Point .0 2 0 4 0 3 0 0-9

Umpire, 7th Regt.—Capt. N. B. Thurston, 22d Regt., N. G. N. Y. West Point—Cadet White.

At the hop which took place in the evening in Grant Hall the following were a few among the large number of guests visiting at the post who were present: The Misses Tillman, Morgan, Cooley, Armstead, Campbell, Dr. Barry, Davis, Oakley and Erben.

Among the social events of the past week have been, on Wednesday, an afternoon tea given by Mrs. Lusk for her guests, Miss Cooley and Miss Morgan; Mrs. Edgerton presided at the tea table, Mrs. Larned poured café frappé.

On Friday afternoon a tea given by Mrs. Edgerton in honor of Miss Chapman, of Albany, whose engagement to Lieut. Peter E. Traub, 1st Cav., was announced last week. Miss Newlands and Miss Michie assisted Mrs. Edgerton. The number of visitors at the post at present is large.

Miss Davis is visiting Miss Michie, Miss Tillman, a niece of Professor Tillman, has been visiting Mrs. Tillman; Miss Armstead has been a guest of Mrs. Beaden, Miss Cooley, a niece of Mrs. Lusk, and Miss Morgan have been guests of Mrs. Lusk; Miss Campbell has been a guest of Mrs. Gordon; Miss Chapman (Lieut. Traub's fiance) has been visiting Mrs. Bruff, Gen. A. McD. McCook, retired; Maj. D. W. Bash, retired, father of Cadet Bash, of the first class, have been among guests registered at the hotel; Mr. Robert Smith has been visiting his brother, Lieut. L. D. Smith.

The new regulation cap has been already adopted by a few of the officers at the post.

Col. and Mrs. Ernst have issued invitations for a reception in honor of the Board of Visitors, to be held on the afternoon of Saturday, June 1, at half after 4 o'clock. Rev. Dr. W. M. Postlethwaite, chaplain of the Military Academy, will sail for Europe next month. Rev. Dr. Wm. W. Page preached the sermon at the morning service at the cadet chapel on Sunday, May 26.

A memorial fountain will be erected by Mrs. Lawton, the daughter of the late Gen. Robert Anderson, at the post cemetery. The location will be near the entrance.

A paper entitled "A Few Notes Concerning Public Water Supplies" was read by Capt. James L. Lusk, Engineers, at a meeting of the Military Service Institute, held last Thursday evening, May 23.

The finding of the court before which Cadet Lucian Stacy, of the second class was recently tried, was made public last week. Cadet Stacy has been sentenced to be reduced to ranks from his position as Sergeant, to walk tours of extra guard duty on half holiday afternoons, and after the corps shall have removed to camp, to be confined to the limits of the encampment until July 15. Cadet Stacy was charged with insubordination and disobedience of orders. He is one of the most popular members of the corps, and the progress of his trial has been watched with painful interest by his hosts of friends at the post. Cadet Bash, of the first class, has been honorably acquitted of the charge made against him, viz., having made a false official statement. When the decision of the court was made known Cadet Bash received a perfect ovation from his fellow cadets. The defense was conducted by Lieut. J. A. Cole, 6th Cav., assisted by Mr. N. Q. Tanqueray, of Denver, Colo.

Delegations from Kilpatrick, Anderson and Custer Posts, G. A. R., arrived at West Point on Monday morning from New York to decorate the graves and monuments of the generals whose names their posts bear. Custer Post delegation was the first to arrive. The Kilpatrick and Anderson delegations marched together, carrying the shot-riddled flags under which former hosts had marched to death or victory. A short address was delivered at the graves by the chaplains who accompanied the delegations.

FORT RILEY, KAN.

Mrs. Robert E. L. Michie gave a very enjoyable porch party this week. Mrs. Robert E. L. Michie gave a pink luncheon on Monday in honor of her guest, Mrs. Calvin Cobb, of Boise, Idaho. The ladies present were Mrs. Walker, Mrs. McClelland, Mrs. Hoyle, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Wallace, of Chicago; Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Bach, of Omaha. One of the pleasant features of the afternoon was the singing of Mrs. Hoyle and Mrs. Harrison. Mrs. Ralph Harrison gave a ladies' euchre on Thursday. Those present were her mother, Mrs. Wallace, of Chicago; Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. Schumm, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Turrill, Mrs. Clark, of Madison Barracks; Mrs. Rafferty, Mrs. Alvarado M. Fuller, Mrs. Bach, of Omaha; Mrs. Michie, Mrs. McClelland, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Rivers, Miss Carpenter and Mrs. Grimes. Mrs. Hoyle won the first prize and Mrs. Fuller the second prize. Mrs. J. L. Holtsclaw, sister of Capt. Eli L. Huggins, 2d Cav., arrived at Riley on Thursday. Capt. Huggins has taken the quarters vacated by Capt. Godfrey, 7th Cav. Mrs. Smith, of Denver, and sister, Mrs. Swenson, of Newton, were visitors this week at Chaplain Barry's. Mrs. Cattin, wife of Lieut. E. H. Cattin, 2d Art., and three children left Wednesday for New Hampshire. Being identified with so many interests, she will be missed a great deal in the church, the choir, the Sunday-school, the Christian Endeavor Society and in the Book Club, in each of which she was an active member.

After service in the post chapel Ascension Day, a meeting of the communicants was held for the purpose of electing a delegate to the special convention next week, at Topeka, called for the purpose of electing a successor to the late Bishop Thomas. Lieut. T. N. Horn, 2d Art., was chosen delegate.

There was a buzzing of excitement in the air beginning early Saturday morning, for there were rumors afloat bringing in the 1st Cavalry at all hours of the day and night. The train bearing them finally hove in sight at 10 o'clock P. M. The officers and some of the ladies were at the station to meet them, but as it was so late the incoming regiment remained on the train until morning. Sunday morning was spent in selecting quarters.

Mr. F. K. Raymond, wife and little son are guests of his brother, Asst. Surg. T. U. Raymond.

DECORATION DAY PARADES.

Regular troops participated in the parades in several cities on Decoration Day, and gain many encomiums for themselves by their military appearance.

In Washington, under orders issued by Lieut. Gen. Schofield, all the regulars in and around the city, turned out, and formed an escort for the veterans to Arlington, "the city of the Nation's dead." Col. D. S. Gordon, 6th Cav., commanded the escort, with First Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, U. S. A., Chief of staff; First Lieut. Thomas Cruise, U. S. A.; First Lieut. A. S. Cummins, U. S. A., and Capt. D. L. M. Peixotto, D. C. N. G., Aides-de-camp. Four batteries of the 4th Art., stationed at Washington barracks, held the right of the line. They were commanded by Maj. J. B. Rawles, 4th Art., with First Lieut. Watson S. Alexander, U. S. A., as Battalion Adjutant, and were headed by the band of the 4th Art., Annaburg Bugle-line, leader. This portion of the line was composed as follows: Battery A, 4th Art., Capt. Walter Howe, First Lieut. W. P. Stone, Second Lieut. D. M. King, Battery G, 4th Art., Capt. William Ennis, First Lieut. H. R. Anderson, First Lieut. C. P. Townsley, Battery I, 4th Art., Capt. Constantine Chase, Second Lieut. H. H. Whitney, Second Lieut. G. G. Heiner.

Maj. T. C. Lebo, U. S. A., was in command of the detachment of the 6th Cav., which was made up as follows: Troop A, 6th Cav., Capt. H. M. Kendall, First Lieut. J. M. Stotsenburg; Troop H, 6th Cav., Capt. L.

A. Craig, First Lieut. J. H. Harman; Troop E, 6th Cav., Capt. B. H. Chever, Second Lieut. B. B. Hyer, Second Lieut. W. C. Short was the Cavalry squadron Adjutant. The troops were in full dress uniform. All the troops at Fort Sheridan participated in the parade, and made their usual fine showing. Gen. Miles took care of New York by ordering troops out. Light Battery B, 4th Art., took part in the celebration at Newport, R. I. A salute was fired from Fort Warren, Mass., during the decoration of the graves at Fort Winthrop.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Lieut. James A. Alishire, 1st Cav., recently appointed Captain of Quartermaster, spent a few days in El Paso last week en route to Washington Monday, May 20. The gallant 7th Cav. passed through El Paso en route to their various posts in New Mexico and Arizona. As the trains meet here, a few hours were spent in the city.

The work of repairing at Fort Bliss is being rapidly pushed ahead under the able management of Capt. George Rubien, and hopes to have the Quartermaster and Commissary storerooms about finished on or before the end of the fiscal year.

Four troops of the 1st Cav. passed through El Paso the 23d inst. en route to Fort Riley. Gen. Schofield is expected to arrive at Fort Bliss to-morrow on his inspecting tour. The many friends of Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Evans here are very much pleased that Lieut. Evans has effected a transfer, which will keep them in their old regiment.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN, VT.

Capt. A. H. Appel, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., rejoined from short leave of absence last Monday. The marriage of Serg. Charles C. Hallenrenz, Troop C, 3d Cav., to Miss Agnes C. Crichton, of Burlington, Vt., will take place at that city on Wednesday, June 5. Private Herman Schinck, Troop E, 3d Cav., was married to Miss L. DeForge, of Colchester, Vt., last Monday night.

Capt. Emmet Crawford, Garrison No. 127, Regular Army and Navy Union, will give a picnic at Thompson's Point on Sunday, June 9; the point selected for the "outing" is a beautiful spot, 4½ miles North-west of the post, and in every way suitable for such purposes. The garrison, although in its infancy, is an active and enterprising organization.

The Winovski and Fort Ethan Allen Electric Street Car Line is expected to run the first cars to the post on or about June 10. The company had several difficulties with the Central Vermont R. R., which delayed the progress considerably.

The Fort Ethan Allen base ball team, of which Private George O. Hubbard, Troop G, 3d Cav., is Captain, defeated a St. Albans team at that city last Saturday by a score of 27 to 13. The local team is rapidly improving.

INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

The final examinations of the student class, at Fort Leavenworth, will begin on Monday, June 3, and continue daily, Sundays excepted, until completed, as follows: Department of Law, Monday and Tuesday, June 3 and 4; Department of Military Art, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 5, 6 and 7; Department of Cavalry, Saturday and Monday, June 8 and 10; Department of Engineering, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11 and 12. Graduating exercises will take place Monday, June 17.

The Baltimore "Sun" has this to say regarding the report that Gen. Schofield would be Democratic nominee for the Presidency, which that officer emphatically denied: "According to the reports from Houston, Texas, Gen. John M. Schofield, who is to retire from command of the United States Army next year, is to be brought forward as the free-silver candidate for President. His recent visit to the military encampment at Memphis, and his presence at Houston this week during the Confederate reunion have been taken in some quarters as an indication that he is trying to secure the support of the Southern veterans. Gen. Schofield denies that he has any such object in view, but the hearty reception given him at Houston seems to show that he would not be an unpopular candidate with those ex-Confederate soldiers who favor free silver. If the free-silver Southern veterans nominate Gen. Schofield for President, the sound-money members of the Grand Army should nominate Gen. John B. Gordon, or some gold-bug "rebel" brigadier. Such a campaign would at least prove that the war was over and that everything was joyful. It is quite evident from the way in which Gen. Schofield has been fraternizing with his former foes at Houston that he possesses the magnanimity of the true soldier, and is above the littleness of soul displayed by some of the petty critics of the Confederate reunion."

Apropos of the Chitral campaign, M. Labouchère of London "Truth" says: "Every one knows the policy of 'trailing the coat,' which is pursued with such success by British statesmanship on the Indian and other frontiers. It consists in sending over the frontier a small force, large enough to alarm the natives, but not large enough to prevent them attacking it. They attack. A 'British reverse' ensues. Thereupon the national honor requires us to at once advance in force, and avenge the insult by conquering the 'aggressors' and annexing their territory. This policy is not only hard on the natives, it is also very hard on the British force which serves the purpose of a decoy. Its position is that of the lamb tied to a stake by the huntsman who desires to shoot a tiger or other beast of prey, and doomed to be mangled while the sportsman pots his game from a neighboring tree."

It is the intention of the War Department to take out of the Army regulations all paragraphs that pertain to Staff Departments, and incorporate those in separate pamphlets for the use of the various Staff Corps. This will have the effect of materially reducing the size of the volume for general regulations. It is provided that officers, active and retired, shall report only changes in their address and duties, instead of reporting their whereabouts every month as is now the case. It is also provided that the flag shall be 5 feet 6 inches long by 4 feet 4 inches, instead of the size now in service, 6 feet 6 inches long by 6 feet wide.

Gen. Sternberg has directed that in every post hospital a room, if possible, be set aside as an operating room with necessary appurtenances. At the large permanent posts, if no suitable room is available, plans and estimates should be forwarded for such changes in or addition to the hospital building as will provide a conveniently located operating room. The Surgeon Gen. also desires that provisions should be made for a small laboratory.

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On account of some minor, but important changes, in the pattern of the new Cavalry carbine, there has been delay in its issue. It was thought originally that the issue could commence on the 1st of May, but the date was postponed until the 13th, and now June 1st is announced as the day when the arm will be distributed. The record of the several troops at target practice last year will determine the time when the weapon will be sent to them. The first of the carbines available will be shipped to the 8th Cavalry, the second to the 5th, then to the 7th, 3d, 2d, 1st, 4th, 6th, 9th and 10th.

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ASSIGNMENT OF GRADUATES.

The final examinations are over, and the members of the graduating classes of both the Military and Naval Academies are waiting eagerly for the announcement of the percentages they obtained during their last school year. They are also wondering what their assignments will be after they receive their diplomas. In the Army, a number will be assigned as additional, but in the Navy the whole class will be provided for. A number of the line cadets will, however, have to be assigned to the Engineer Corps, as the number of vacancies in the line is not sufficient to accommodate all.

An official statement prepared at the War Department shows that at present 31 vacancies exist, five in the Cavalry, three in the Artillery and 23 in the Infantry. The number of Infantry vacancies will be still further increased by the retirement on the 31st instant of Col. Edwin C. Mason, 3d Inf. There are rumors that Col. Edwin F. Townsend, 12th Inf., and Lieut. Col. W. M. Wherry, 2d Inf., contemplate retirement, but this rumor lacks verification. It can be stated on authority that no paper is on file at the War Department, which shows that either of these officers intend to make application to be placed on the retired list. There are now no line officers waiting retirement, and seemingly none are in sight. The resources of the Secretary of War are well known, however, and it is possible that several officers may be ordered before retiring boards, and that the number of vacancies will thus be increased.

There are 52 members in the class, and it is believed that the Academic Board will recommend that six of these cadets be assigned to the Engineer Corps. This will leave 46, for 32 of whom vacancies are assured, and two or three more have good chances of securing billets. The remainder of the class, provided they pass their final examinations, will have to be assigned as additional. The Navy has vacancies "to burn." There are now 44 assured vacancies in the line and Engineer Corps, and the strong probability of five more in the line before June 1. Nineteen vacancies now exist in the line, and another will be made by the retirement this week of Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Carmody. The Department is now considering the cases of five line officers with a view to ordering them before Boards for retirement. These officers are believed to be fit subjects for the retired list. There are twenty-four vacancies in the Engineer Corps. The graduating class is composed of 41 members, 35 of whom are in the line division, and the remainder in the engineer division. Those in the line division who fail to be assigned to vacancies in the line will be placed in the Engineer Corps.

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Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
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NAVAL DISPLAY AT KIEL.

The naval display at Kiel will be a magnificent one. This is shown by a statement prepared by the Office of Naval Intelligence, under the direction of its Chief, Lieut. Frederic Singer. The statement gives the names and descriptions of all the vessels which will participate in the celebration, exclusive of those of the U. S., and this omission was made on account of the familiarity of every one with the four fine cruisers which compose the representation of this country.

Excluding the German warships, there will be forty-five men-of-war in attendance upon the celebration. It is noticed in the statement that most of the larger maritime countries will have good representations of battle ships present.

Italy is the nation which will have the largest number of ships present. She will be represented by nine warships, four of which are battle ships, two protected cruisers, two torpedo vessels, and one, the Royal yacht. The battle ships are the finest in the Italian Navy. There is the Sardegna, a perfect monster, of 13,640 tons displacement, and with a very heavy main battery, it consisting of four 13.5-inch; eight 6-inch, and sixteen 4.72-inch guns. The Re Umberto, another battle ship of the Italian Navy which will participate in the celebration, is almost a sister ship of the Sardegna. The remaining two battle ships, the Ruggiero di Lauria and the Andrea Doria, are sister ships. Each has a displacement of 11,000 tons, and is armed with 17-inch guns. Stromboli is the name of the larger protected cruiser. She has a displacement of 3,475 tons. Her main battery is composed of two 10-inch and six 6-inch guns. The Etruria, the other protected cruiser, has a displacement of 2,281 tons, and a speed of 19 knots. Her main battery consists of four 6-inch and six 4.72-inch guns. The Arctiso and Partenope are the torpedo boats in the representation, with speeds of 20.7 and 20 knots, respectively. The Savoia is the Royal yacht. She has a displacement of 2,850 tons and a speed of 14 knots.

England comes next in point of numbers. Her representation will consist of eight vessels, four of which are battle ships, two cruisers and two torpedo vessels. The list of battle ships is headed by the Royal Sovereign, and the remaining three are sister ships. These vessels are somewhat heavier than the Italian Sardegna, being of 14,150 tons displacement. Like the Stromboli, they have four 13.5-inch guns, and have besides in their main batteries ten 6-inch. The names of England's battle ships, besides the Royal Sovereign, which will go to Kiel, are the Empress of India, Repulse and Resolution. The Blenheim and Bellona are the two cruisers in Britain's representation. The Blenheim has a displacement of 9,000 tons. The Bellona is much smaller than the Blenheim, having a displacement of only 1,830 tons. The torpedo boat portion of Britain's Navy will be represented by the Speedy and Halcyon, whose speeds are placed at 20.2 and 19 knots, respectively.

Austria will have three cruisers and one torpedo vessel at Kiel. The cruisers are the Kaiserin und Königin Maria Theresa, the Kaiser Franz Josef, and the Kaiserin Elizabeth. The latter two are sister ships, having a displacement of 4,000 tons. The Kaiserin und Königin Maria Theresa is an armored cruiser of 5,270 tons displacement.

Although Russia will probably obtain a great deal of benefit from the canal, and is within a short distance of Kiel, she will not have a very large showing at the inauguration, if her present programme is carried out. Her representation will consist of one battle ship, the Imperator Alexander II., the coast defence vessel Groznychi, and the armored cruiser Rurik. The Rurik is the largest vessel of the three, having a displacement of 10,969 tons. The Imperator Alexander II. has a displacement of 8,440 tons. The coast defense vessel is small, having a displacement of only 1,492 tons.

France's representation will consist of three vessels, and will be under the command of Rear Adm. P. F. M. M. Menard. The Hoche is the French battle ship which will participate in the celebration. Her displacement is 10,250 tons. The Dupuy de Lome and the Surcouf, both cruisers, complete France's representation. The former is the larger, having a displacement of 6,300 tons. The Surcouf is a protected cruiser of 1,848 tons displacement. Spain has one battle ship and two cruisers in her rep-

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resentation. The battle ship—the Pelayo—has a displacement of 9,902 tons. The Infanta Maria Teresa is an armored cruiser, with a displacement of 6,890 tons. The Marquis de Ensenada is a protected cruiser of 1,030 tons displacement.

Sweden has three vessels in her representation, two of which—the Thule and Gota, are coast defence vessels, sister ships, and the third, the Edda, a gun vessel. The coast defence vessels are each of 3,100 tons displacement: The Edda is a small vessel of only 640 tons displacement. Norway's representation is composed of the Viking, a protected cruiser, of 1,100 tons displacement, and the Sleipner, a gun vessel, of 580 tons.

Two vessels of Denmark's Navy will participate in the celebration. These are the Hekla and Geiser, protected cruisers, each of 3,200 tons displacement. Roumania will have the Elisabeta, a cruiser of 1,263 tons displacement, and the Mireca, a training vessel, present. Portugal and Turkey will each send one ship, the former the Vasco de Gama, an armored cruiser of 3,600 tons displacement, and the latter the Heybet-Nouma, a cruiser of 1,960 tons.

Secretary Herbert has issued orders to Commander Thomas, commanding the gunboat Bennington, directing him to sail for Honolulu from the Mare Island Navy Yard as soon as his vessel can be made ready for sea. Orders have also been sent to Rear Adm. Beardslee, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Station, who is now at Honolulu with his flagship, the Philadelphia, directing him to return to the United States upon the arrival of the Bennington, if, in his opinion, the presence of two vessels in Hawaiian waters should not be necessary. This action of the Navy Department created considerable surprise, as it had been understood until these orders were issued, that the Olympia would be sent to Honolulu to relieve the Philadelphia. The Bennington recently returned from a cruise down the Mexican coast, and went to the Mare Island Yard to have some necessary boiler repairs made. She will be ready for sea in a few days, and will reach Honolulu in about ten days after leaving San Francisco. If there should be any foundation for the alarming reports which have recently reached this country concerning the condition of affairs in the Sandwich Islands, it is probable that Admiral Beardslee, acting within the limits of the discretion granted him by his orders, will remain at Honolulu. If, however, he should be of the opinion that there is nothing in the situation demanding a larger force than that carried by the Bennington, he will probably reach San Francisco with the Philadelphia about the latter part of June. The Philadelphia is reported to be in good condition, except that her bottom is very foul. Upon reaching San Francisco she will be docked and cleaned and will have her bottom repainted. In the meantime, Adm. Beardslee will transfer his flag to the Olympia. As soon as the Philadelphia is ready for sea, if the present intentions of the Department are carried out, she will leave for the China Station with a heavy draft of long-time men. She will succeed the Baltimore as flagship of that station, and the latter vessel will return to the United States with the men from the various ships on the station whose enlistments have expired, or are about to expire.

The landing of the British in Nicaragua produced a most painful impression in this country, and the care which our Government took to explain its precise status, and the limitations to which the English would confine themselves, seems to show that it recognized the risk of allowing this feeling to increase. The assertion of Nicaragua was that the British agent had been engaged in fomenting insurrection, and a fault so subversive of national dignity and safety would justify even the weakest power in taking vigorous action. Nicaragua was entitled to have this contention examined, and though she has been obliged to yield to force, she has succeeded in fastening the stigma of unfairness upon England, and in awakening a strong sentiment of hostility against her in the United States, with which she is disposed to be upon good terms. This hostile feeling is particularly strong in the South, and it may find unpleasant expression in years hence when England is in sore need of friends. It is the national instinct of the American to sympathize with the under dog. The indemnity demanded of Nicaragua was excessive, and if the English agent was guilty, as charged by Nicaragua, the little American State has suffered in a good cause. The purpose of England was not so much to punish her as to make a precedent against the Monroe doctrine. But it is a precedent that will not stand against a vigorous assertion hereafter of American rights. If England proposes to further extend her control over the American continent she will sooner or later have to fight for it. She might as well imitate the example of her great rival, Russia, who has bound America to her by hooks of steel by respecting her sensibilities. It will not do to presume too far upon the theory that "blood is thicker than water." The appearance of any European flag upon this continent is a constant offence to American sentiment, and thoroughly cordial relations with the United States can never be maintained by a nation which asserts authority over any portion of the American continent. But we can afford to bide our time against the not far distant day when the map of Europe is to be reconstructed, and with it, perhaps, the map of the Western Hemisphere. Twice before has England landed armed forces on Nicaraguan soil. The first expedition, in 1780, nearly cost Horatio Nelson his life. An account

of that expedition and how, as Nelson himself wrote, he "boarded an outpost of the enemy, situated on an island in the river, made batteries, and afterwards fought them," together with the story of the capture and subsequent evacuation of the "Castillo Viejo," is to be found in every "life" of the great Admiral.

We find that the proposition to tax the non-resident members of the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., with annual dues, is exciting much opposition. There was a distinct understanding that those who accepted the invitation to become members by a contribution of \$50 to the building fund of the club, were not to be subjected to annual dues. Those, therefore, who accepted this invitation on the good faith of the club should not, it is argued, be taxed with dues without their consent, or, at least, they should be permitted to withdraw upon the return of the money they have thus far paid. The acceptance of their membership, upon the terms named, constitutes a contract which cannot be set aside by a majority vote, and without the consent of both parties thereto. It may be necessary to subject non-resident members hereafter to annual dues, but this should be done in such a way as not to violate good faith. Those who have agreed to contribute \$50 to the building fund have been made members for life on these terms. We always regarded them as somewhat too liberal for the interests of the club, but that furnishes no reason for rescinding a contract already made.

The United States Supreme Court, by its decision in the Debs case, puts the seal of its disapproval upon the vicious doctrine that men have the right to defy the laws at will, if they only do so in the sacred name of labor. It declares what it seems strange that any one should doubt, viz.: "That the Government of the United States is one having jurisdiction over every foot of soil within its territory, and acting directly upon each citizen." The decision further affirms that the Federal courts have full power to inquire into alleged violation of Federal law, and, if they find it is occurring, or even likely to occur, to restrain such violation by injunction and enforce obedience to it. In reply to Debs' plea of unselfish defence of those he deemed oppressed, the court says: "We yield to none in our admiration of any act of heroism or self-sacrifice, but we may be permitted to add that it is a lesson which cannot be learned too soon or too thoroughly that under this Government of and by the people the means of redress of all wrong are through the courts and at the ballot box, and that no wrong, real or fancied, carries with it legal warrant to invite as a means of redress the co-operation of a mob, with its accompanying acts of violence."

Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., manufacturing pharmacists, of Detroit, Mich., inform us that they were the first to introduce the kola nut into the United States. They supplied the material for the tests made at Fort Sheridan by Capt. and Asst. Surg. Chas. E. Woodruff, U. S. A., which has been reported in the Journal. We should not advise any one to experiment rashly with this powerful stimulant, for such it is. The writer not long since ate a piece of kola nut about the size of a buckshot at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, took a hearty dinner at 7, and later on a light supper at the Loyal Legion, and then lay down to peaceful dreams—as he supposed. At 3 o'clock the next morning, twelve hours from the time the nut was taken, it got in its fine work, and its victim could not have been wider awake if he had been listening to the call of Gabriel's trumpet. It is well to be wide awake, but not at 3 o'clock in the morning when you need sleep. Beyond a great increase of mental activity for the time, a loss of sleep, and the "boiled owl" feeling that followed next, he saw no effect from the nut.

A correspondent of the New York "Herald" thinks that Bismarck is a prevaricator, because he tells a different story now concerning Gen. Sheridan's conduct at Gravelotte from that reported by John Russell Young in his "Around the World with Gen. Grant." It is true that Bismarck admits having indulged in diplomatic prevarications, but this is not one of them. It is quite possible that he may have forgotten. Old men do so at times, and even young men. We feel quite safe in saying that no international complication will result from Prince Bismarck's statement that Gen. Sheridan left the field of Gravelotte somewhat in haste. He is a poor soldier who does not know enough to run away at the right time. The mistake is in running too soon. We should not advise any one to follow the example of the Captain who, when he had ordered his men to retreat, started first because he was a little lame. Some of the greatest military achievements in history have been masterly retreats. During the civil war the art of "skedaddling" was reduced to a science.

Memorial Day, May 30, 1895, was observed with all the enthusiasm of yore, and there seems to be no diminution in the ardor and energy of the veterans of the war in appropriately recalling, in church and hall, in the cemetery and in the parade, the memory of the heroic dead. The Army and Navy, as is their wont, rendered efficient and cheerful co-operation in their several localities, and it must be remembered, to their credit, that what to so many is a day of rest, and to some extent a recreation, is to our soldiers and seamen a day of hard work.

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm'l. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral C. C. Carpenter. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

N. ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. B. J. Cromwell, senior officer. Rear Adm'l. F. M. Ramsay is slated to command.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Admiral W. A. Kirkland. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

S. ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral Chas. S. Norton. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. G. E. Ide (p. s.) At Panama, May 16.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.) En route for Bering Sea to pursue her investigations regarding the fishing grounds and the habits of the seal.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. J. McGowan. Training ship. On her annual cruise. Arrived at Southampton May 17. Mail to be sent care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until steamer sailing from New York July 4; after that date to Yorktown, Va., until Sept. 8, and then to Newport, R. I.

AMPHITRITE, 6 guns, Capt. W. C. Wise. Arrived at Port Royal May 20. To proceed to Hampton Roads. Will undergo trial at latter place.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. B. J. Cromwell (u. a. s.) In Hampton Roads, Va. Will go to Norfolk for repairs.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (u. a. s.) At Nagasaki May 10.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas (p. s.) Sailed May 29 from Mare Island, Cal., for Honolulu.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.) At Cosmoro, Madagascar.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coflin (a. s.) At Nagasaki.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (u. a. s.) At Navy Yard, New York.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. George W. Sumner (e. s.) At Southampton, England, May 30. Is due at Kiel, Germany June 10.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (a. s.) At Nagasaki May 22.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. F. F. Fletcher (s. d.) Left Jacksonville, Fla., May 27, for Norfolk.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (a. s.) At Chemulpo, April 30.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham (s. d.) At Norfolk, Va. Will take Secretary of Navy on inspection trip, probably next month.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (Schoolship.) At Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley (Training-ship.) At Yorktown, Va.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell (s. d.) At Norfolk May 30.

FRANKLIN, 30, Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (Receiving-ship.) Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. F. Wildes (Receiving-ship.) At Mare Island, Cal.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (a. s.) At Chefoo.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neil (e. s.) Arrived at Southampton, England, May 27. Will be at Kiel, Germany June 19.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (u. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va.

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking (Receiving-ship.) At dock foot of West 50th St., New York City. P. O. Station G, New York.

MOHICAN, 4 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. s.) At Blaine, Wash., May 23.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (a. s.) At Tien-Tsin, China.

MONONGAHELA, 6 guns (s. a. s.) Cadet Practice vessel. Comdr. W. H. Brownson. At Annapolis, Md. Will sail in few days on a cruise to coast of Africa.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (p. s.) At Callao, Peru, May 30. Will cruise along coast and return to Mare Island about July 1.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (u. a. s.) At Greytown, Nicaragua.

NEWARK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. Yates Stirling, (s. a. s.) At Montevideo.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans, e. s.) At Southampton, England, May 30, and from thence will proceed to Kiel, Germany.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (p. s.) At San Francisco. On account of court-martial of two officers, the Olympia will remain where she is for the present.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.) At Shanghai May 10.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) At Honolulu. Will return to Mare Island, Cal., when relieved by the Bennington.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards (s. d.) At Cleveland, Ohio, where mail should be addressed.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Condon (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) In Hampton Roads.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.) Left Panama, May 26, for Guayaquil, to protect American interests.

RICHMOND, Capt. A. S. Crownshield, (Receiving-ship.) At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field, Public Marine School, New York. Sailed May 14 on her annual cruise. Her headquarters at present is at New London, Conn.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) Arrived at Southampton, England, May 27. Will be at Kiel, Germany, by June 10.

SARATOGA, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Penn. School-ship.) Philadelphia, Pa.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (s. d.) At Mare Island. Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox has been ordered to command June 15.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. S. M. Ackley (s. a. s.) At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (u. a. s.) At Nagasaki May 22.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Navy Steel Board is preparing the specifications for steel for composite gunboats Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. The usual conditions for this metal will prevail.

The French Government seem to be well satisfied with the aluminum second-class torpedo boat built last year by Messrs. Yarrow & Co., as we understand they have ordered five more.

According to our Japanese exchanges, the Ting-Yuen has been destroyed beyond repair. She was blown up with dynamite after having been beached to prevent her from sinking when torpedoed.

The Navy Department has purchased two Weaver Speed Recorders of an improved form, the instruments being of the same type as that used on the contract trial of the U. S. S. Bancroft. Cornell University has also secured a set of the same apparatus for its Department of Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture.

Emperor William has presented to the skipper of the fishing smack Wildflower, which rescued the survivors of the Elbe disaster, a gold watch and chain and 300 marks in money. To the mate of the smack he has given a gold watch and 300 marks, and to each of the crew a silver watch and 200 marks. All the watches bear his Majesty's portrait and monogram, and are inscribed, "In recognition of the rescue of the survivors of the Elbe," with the date of the rescue.

Building No. 9, located on Chauncy St., in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was gutted by a fire which started on the second floor about 9:45 P. M. on May 28. The building was about 200 feet long and 60 feet wide. The first floor was used for the manufacture of carbons and electrical apparatus, and the second for storing rigging, ropes, patterns, etc. The loss is placed at \$25,000. The origin is unknown. The alarm of fire was given by a shot from a 6-pounder and the ringing of the bell on the Cincinnati, and the men from the vessel, together with others from the barracks, promptly responded. The Fire Department from the city and several fire boats were also on the spot quickly, and had the flames under control in half an hour.

The Argentine swift steel cruiser Buenos Aires, built by Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., was launched at Newcastle, on May 10, the naming ceremony being performed by Senora Rivadavia, wife of Capt. Rivadavia, of the Argentine Navy. The cruiser displaces about 4,500 tons, and her dimensions are: Length 396 feet, breadth 47 feet 2 inches, draught 17 feet 7 inches. She is protected throughout by a curved steel armor deck. The engines are to work up to 17,000 horse-power, and the very high speed of 24 knots is expected. The Buenos Aires will be armed wholly with quick-firing guns of the latest Elswick pattern—two 8-inch guns, one forward and one aft; ten of 4.7-inch on the broadsides, sixteen Hotchkiss 3-pounders, six Hotchkiss 1-pounders, and five torpedo tubes.

The plans for the three first-class torpedo boats provided for by the last naval appropriation bill have been completed at the Navy Department, have been formally approved by Secretary Herbert, and advertisements for proposals for their construction will soon be issued. These boats will be a distinct advance in both size and speed over any torpedo boats that have heretofore been designed by the Department. Their displacement will be 185 tons, and they will be required to attain a sustained sea speed of at least 26 knots per hour. This displacement is 46 tons greater than that of the boats now under contract with the Columbian Iron Works. They are to be 170 feet long, beam 17 feet, draught 5 feet 6 inches with all their stores and coal on board. Three torpedo tubes will be mounted on the deck of each vessel in such a way as to give an all-round fire, and enable the torpedoes to be launched in any kind of weather. In addition to her torpedo tubes, each vessel will carry four 1-pounder rapid-fire guns. The engines will be of the vertical, inverted, direct-acting, triple-expansion type, and will develop 3,100 horse-power. The boilers will be of the water-tube type. Electric lights will be fitted throughout the vessels. The high speed aimed at in these vessels necessitates the devotion of the greater part of the space below decks to engines, boilers and coal bunkers, but, notwithstanding this fact, Chief Constructor Hitchborn has succeeded in giving them more comfortable and roomy quarters for officers and crew than any of the boats heretofore designed. The limit of cost on each vessel is fixed by Congress at \$175,000, and it was provided in the appropriation act that one of them should be built on the Pacific coast, one on the Mississippi, and one on the Gulf of Mexico, unless it should appear from the bids that any of the boats could not be built at a fair cost in the localities designated, in which event the President may authorize their construction elsewhere in the United States. It is believed that the Department that this provision will result in bids being received from firms on the Atlantic coast, as well as from the three localities mentioned in the act. As there is considerable doubt about any firm on the Gulf coast making a satisfactory offer, it is believed that at least one of the three boats will be built in an Atlantic coast shipyard.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 25.—The following cadets, members of the graduating class, will be detached from the Naval Academy upon completion of their final examinations, ordered home and will be granted two months' leave: Wilfrid V. Powelson, William S. Montgomery, Edwin A. Elder, Frank H. Clark, Jr., Henry H. Ward, Joseph A. Perry, Eugene L. Bisset, Walter S. Crozier, Charles J. Lang, Edward H. Campbell, Louis J. Magill, David M. Berry, Thomas S. Wilson, John S. Doddridge, Henry A. Pearson, William K. Gise, Allen M. Cook, Frank L. Chadwick, Christopher C. Fewell, Percy N. Olmsted, Orton P. Jackson, William G. Powell, Richard S. Douglas, Frank B. Upham, John L. Sticht, John P. J. Ryan, John R. Morris, Chester Wells, Gerald L. Holzinger, Alfred A. McKeithan, Emmet R. Pollock, James B. Potter, Alfred A. Pratt, André M. Procter, Maurice B. Peugnet, Henry B. Price, Martin E. Trench, John R. Brady, Frank D. Read.

MAY 26.—Sunday.

MAY 27.—Med. Dir. Richard C. Dean has been placed on the retired list of the Navy, having reached the age limit

of 62 years. He was appointed an Assistant Surgeon in 1856 from the State of New Jersey.

Lieut. Albert P. Niblack has been ordered to duty in connection with the office of the Assistant Secretary in charge of the Naval Militia subjects.

P. A. Engr. Henry T. Cleaver has been ordered to the Alert by steamer of May 31 from New York.

Med. Insp. Thomas C. Walton has been ordered to examination for promotion at the Navy Department May 31.

MAY 28.—Med. Dir. Newton L. Bates, Med. Insp. J. M. Flint and P. A. Surg. J. D. Gafford have been detailed as a board to revise the Book of Instructions to Medical Officers.

Med. Dirs. Grove S. Beardsley, Benjamin H. Kidder and William K. Van Reypen have been ordered before a board to examine medical officers for promotion.

Rear Adm'l. Pierce Crosby, retired, granted permission to go abroad.

MAY 31.—The following officers are detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Bancroft June 8: Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Swinburne, Lieut. J. A. Norris, Lieut. D. W. Coffman, Ensign E. H. Durell, P. A. Engr. F. W. Bartlett and Asst. Engr. H. O. Stickney.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Naval Cadet C. B. Barnes, of Oklahoma, a member of the graduating class, has been awarded the gold medal for the best essay by the General Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the subject being "The Navy in the Revolution." Of the seven other cadets who competed for the medal, Cadet J. P. Morton, of Missouri, a classmate of the winner, received the second prize. The object of the society in offering these medals was to stimulate a live interest among the cadets concerning national history, and a corresponding study of American history, and it is that so few took part in the competition.

The fourth spring athletic meeting of the Naval Cadets, under the auspices of the Navy Auxiliary Athletic Association, took place Saturday, May 25. The weather was fair, except for a few minutes, when there was a very slight drizzle. The following were the officers of the course: Referee, Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Swinburne; Judges, Lieut. C. E. Colahan, Lieut. A. W. Grant, Surg. H. G. Beyer, Cadets J. J. Raby, '95, W. H. Standley, '95; starter, Prof. Paul J. Dashell; timekeepers, Ensigns A. H. Robertson, B. W. Wells, Jr., Cadet J. C. Breckinridge, '95; measurers, Lieut. F. J. Haesler, Mr. M. Strohm, Cadet R. H. M. Robinson, '96; scorers, Cadets O. G. Murfin, '97, E. T. Hoopes, '97; clerk of the course, F. D. Karus, '95; assistant, D. E. Merritt, '95.

The order of events was as follows: 100 yards run—N. A. A. record, 10 2/5 seconds. Won by Henderson, '97; time, 10 2/5 seconds. Throwing hammer—N. A. A. record, 81 feet 10 1/2 inches. Won by Karns, '95; distance, 92 feet 7 inches. Putting shot—N. A. A. record, 32 feet 8 inches. Won by Karns; distance, 35 feet 9 1/2 inches. Running high jump—N. A. A. record, 5 feet 3 inches. Won by Asserson, '97; height, 5 feet 3 1/2 inches. Half mile run—N. A. A. record, 2 minutes 15 4/5 seconds. Won by MacArthur, '96; time, 2 minutes 10 4/5 seconds. 120 yards hurdle race—N. A. A. record, 19 seconds. Won by Asserson, '97; time, 20 1/5 seconds. 220 yards run—N. A. A. record, 24 4/5 seconds. Won by Henderson, '97; time, 23 3/5 seconds. Mile run—N. A. A. record, 5 minutes 19 4/5 seconds. Won by Graeme, '97; time, 5 minutes 30 seconds. Running broad jump—N. A. A. record, 18 feet 11 inches. Won by Mustin, '96; distance, 19 feet 5 inches. Pole vault—N. A. A. record, 10 feet. Won by Mustin; height, 10 feet 2 inches. Quarter mile run—N. A. A. record, 56 3/5 seconds. Won by Henderson, '97; time, 56 seconds. Swimming 50 yards—N. A. A. record, 31 4/5 seconds. Won by Nelson, '98; time, 33 seconds. By the above it will be seen that in eight of the 12 events the Academy record was broken, and in one other—the 100 yards run—the record was tied.

Mrs. G. L. Dyer gave an afternoon tea on Saturday. Miss Margaret Walton invited a few of her friends Saturday evening to meet Miss Craven, sister of Cadet Craven, of the second class.

Superintendent and Mrs. Cooper have issued invitations to the first and second classes and class of '93 to a hop to be given at the boathouse Saturday night, June 1.

U. S. F. S. SAN FRANCISCO.

Algiers, Algeria, May 11, 1895.

After leaving Corfu the San Francisco proceeded to Palermo, where orders were received to go to Smyrna to investigate a threatened massacre of Christians at that place. After a careful investigation it was found that there were no grounds whatever for the Department's apprehension, at least so far as Smyrna is concerned. The Christians largely outnumber the Turks at that place, and the Governor seems to be very desirous of furnishing the Christians with all the protection required. From Smyrna the ship went to Alexandria. It seems as if a good deal of cruelty has been practiced upon the Armenians and others in the interior, but as far as a general massacre of Christians is concerned nothing of the kind is apprehended. From Alexandria the San Francisco proceeded to Mersyn, and on the way to the latter place met the U. S. S. Marblehead en route from Beyroot to Alexandria. The Marblehead came close aboard, and the Admiral ordered Capt. O'Neill to join the flagship at Mersyn the next day. The situation at Mersyn is just about the same as it is at Alexandria. The Marblehead joined the flagship the next day, April 23, and left on the day following for Smyrna. On the evening of the 24th one of the most pleasant entertainments that was ever given aboard ship, was given by the San Francisco minstrel troupe aboard the flagship. The troupe intends to repeat the performance at Algiers. The programme of the entertainment is given below:

Part I.—Overture, orchestra; interlocutor, N. C. Ferguson; bones, Coleman and Collins; tambos, Montgomery, and Mason; opening chorus, "Push them Clouds Away"; "Ten Thousand Miles Away," T. F. Welsh; "Ring dem Heavenly Bells," G. B. Coleman; "The Ringmaster," J. T. Swift; "New Coon in Town," G. Montgomery; "Won't you be my Sweetheart," D. J. Lyons; "Dip me in the Golden Sea," J. Mason; "She Left the One Who Loved Her," H. Marron; tableau, Columbia, J. White, J. Ryan and A. J. O'Brien; overture, orchestra.

Part II.—Olio; Lancashire clog, James Creamer; Irish character, Henry Marron; burlesque magic, Professor Zanoni, the only prestidigitator of his kind in the world, late with Socrates and Methusalem; excuse age and figure; watch the professor; acrobat and contortionist, C. Wetherbee and H. Dufrane; overture, orchestra.

Part III.—Laughing farce, "A Crowded Hotel at the World's Fair"; Cast of Characters; Irish Guest, G. Montgomery; German, J. Mason; Irish Couple, T. F. Welsh and J. F. Collins; Turkish Guest, G. B. Coleman; Duke, G. Ollie; Hotel Clerk, J. W. Scanlin; Hotel Porter, G. H. Carson; Swipes, Boothblack, J. T. Swift; Tramp, H. Marron; Hotel Guests, J. White and W. Gorham.

R. L. Russell, Ensign, U. S. N., general manager; N. C. Ferguson, treasurer; P. Shanahan, scenic artist; G. Montgomery, stage director; E. Porcetta, musical director.

From Mersyn the San Francisco went to Naples, where she was joined by the Marblehead on the morning of the 26th. While at Naples Ensign J. H. Hines was detached from the ship and granted leave by the Department. He left for the United States on the 3d by the steamer Werra. On the afternoon of the 8th we left Naples for Algiers.

The recent execution of Lieut. Gallegos, of the Spanish Army, took place outside the Morro Castle, and could be plainly seen from the decks of passing steamers. The City of Havana made it a holiday, and thousands flocked to the scene of the execution. Gallegos was brought out into the space kept open by troops, and placed with his back against a wall. A firing party of five men took position in front of him, and instead of firing a volley, fired separately. The first shot hit the Lieutenant in the shoulder, and the second in the middle of the forehead and killed him. The other three soldiers did not fire, and the show was over.

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TREASURY DECISIONS.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that "the provision in the Naval Appropriation act of March 2, 1895, that 'any assistant professor at the Naval Academy, who has served as such for five years, shall have the title and rank of a professor,' takes effect from and after March 2, 1895, and not only from July 1, 1895, the beginning of the fiscal year for which the appropriations therein contained are made." This decision is the result of the claim of Assistant Professor A. N. Brown, on duty at the Academy, for increased pay under the Naval Appropriation act. An interesting decision to all naval officers was made during the past week by Comptroller of the Treasury Bowler. It was upon the memorandum of original construction of the Auditor for the Navy upon the act of March 2, 1895, in relation to the reimbursement of officers and seamen for property lost or destroyed. The Comptroller holds that by the words "shipwreck or other marine disaster" embodied in the act, is meant shipwreck or marine disaster to the ship itself; not such a temporary disaster as waves washing over the ship's deck, or such like misfortunes as are necessarily incident to the navigation of ships. He, therefore, approves the Auditor's action in disallowing the claim of P. A. Paymr. T. T. M. Ball, U. S. N., for \$601, value of private property lost on the Yantic by reason of the flooding of the wardroom. In relation to another part of the act, he holds that no allowance or reimbursement can be properly made except for such articles or personal property as are expressly required by the Navy Regulations, and for this reason refuses to allow so much of the claim of Ensign T. P. Magruder, U. S. N., as is designated "Civilian Clothing," amounting to \$124.75.

P. A. Paymr. L. C. Kerr, attached to the receiving ship Independence, has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Treasury to pay to Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Crocker "other duty" pay for four days from March 16 to March 19, inclusive, while that officer was settling his accounts as Inspector of the 14th Lighthouse District.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that Capt. Randolph Dickins, U. S. M. C., is not entitled to pay as Captain from May 2, 1894, until June 14, 1894, because by par. 1448, Army Regulations, he is not entitled to such pay until the date of vacancy. Capt. Dickins was promoted to his present rank by the promotion of Maj. Reid, who took the oath of office on June 14. Here is a brief of the decision: "When a vacancy has been created among the line officers of the Marine Corps by the appointment of such an officer to a staff position, the officer promoted to fill such vacancy is entitled, under par 1448, A. R., to pay of the rank to which he is promoted only from the date upon which the officer appointed to the staff position accepted his appointment, and not from the date of the vacancy in the staff position, for until the later date no vacancy exists in the line."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"How to Know the Wild Flowers." A Guide to the Names, Haunts and Habits of our Common Wild Flowers. By Mrs. William Starr Dana; illustrated by Marion Satterlee. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. "How the Republic is Governed." By Noah Brooks. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers, have also sent us Vol. I. and II. "My Early Travels and Adventures in America and Asia," by Henry M. Stanley, D. C. L. Each volume contains two photogravure portraits.

"Screw Propellers and Marine Propulsion." By L. McKim Chase, M. E. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 53 East 10th St.

Annual Report of the Chief of Ordnance to the Secretary of War for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1894. Published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. "Colonel Norton," a novel. By Florence Montgomery, author of "Misunderstood," "Thrown Together," "Transformed," etc. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

"Great Commanders"; Gen. Sheridan. By Gen. Henry E. Davies; with portraits and maps. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"An Aide-de-Camp of Napoleon." Memoirs of Gen. Count De Ségur, of the French Academy, 1800-1812. Revised by his grandson, Count Louis De Ségur. Translated by H. A. Pachet-Martin. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"Transactions of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, 1894, Vol. II. Edited by the Secretary, Principal Office of the Society, 12 West 31st St., New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

Gale & Polden, Ltd., London, publish "Field Training Made Easy," compiled by Capt. G. D'Arcy Evans, in accordance with the revised Syllabus contained in the new Infantry Drill.

"With the Zohb Field Force, 1890." By Capt. Crawford McFall, K. O. Y. L. I.; with 90 illustrations from drawings by the author. New York: Macmillan & Co.

"The Century Magazine," Vol. XLIX. New series, Vol. XXVII, November, 1894, to April, 1895, bound in gilt cloth; 900 pages; price, \$3.00.

"A Gender in Satin," by Rita, author of "A Husband of No Importance," is one of a series of small books published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, West 23d St., New York City. "The Relation of Religion to Civil Government in the United States of America"; A State without a Church, but not without a Religion, by Isaac A. Cornelison; and "Recollections of War Times"; Reminiscences of Men and Events in Washington, 1860-1865, by Albert Gallatin Riddle, formerly member of the House of Representatives from the 19th District, Ohio. New York: Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, West 23d St., New York City.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. P. M. asks: When will vacancies from the 7th and 9th Districts of Texas occur? Answer—1890.

A. H.—You must be a graduate of the Naval Academy to become a Passed Assistant Engineer in the U. S. Navy.

INQUIRER.—The post commander is the proper officer to sign the "character" on the discharge of a N. C. O. of the general staff.

G.—What you evidently refer to is the "Tex-Maine" Target Sheet and System, devised by Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, U. S. A., some years ago.

S.—Capt. J. M. Ingalls is stationed at Fort Monroe, Va. A letter to him might secure you a copy of his "Handbook of Problems in Exterior Ballistics."

BOSTON asks when the 15th N. Y. District will have a vacancy at West Point? Answer.—Nomination to existing vacancy has been made. There will be no other vacancy until 1900.

E. E. T. asks: What salary was paid to Army chaplains during the Civil War? Answer.—\$100 per month and two rations per day when on duty (\$18) and forage for one horse. Act approved July 17, 1862.

O. R.—It cannot now be stated when the 3d Artillery will have a change of station, but as the regiment has only been in the South for about two years it will likely be some time yet. When it does move it will probably be to the Pacific Coast.

M. M.—A man enlisting for the first time must be single. Should he marry after enlistment, he might, if of excellent character and a good soldier, be re-enlisted under special authority with the customary provision that he claims no benefits or privileges above his fellows on account of being married.

ASPIRANT.—For infantry and artillery the height of a recruit must be not less than 5 feet 4 inches, and weight not less than 128 pounds and not more than 190 pounds. For cavalry the height must be not less than 5 feet 4 inches and not more than 5 feet 10 inches, and weight not to exceed 165 pounds.

G.—For information as to the armies of South American Republics we refer you to their Consuls in New York, as follows: Argentine Republic, 35 William St.; Bolivia, 126 Liberty St.; Brazil, 148 Pearl St.; Chile, 264 W. 123d St.; Colombia, 24 State St.; Costa Rica, 76 Broad St.; Ecuador, 21 State St.; Guatemala, 12 Old Slip; Nicaragua, 15 Broadway; Peru, 19 Whitehall St.; Uruguay, 78 South St.

G. D. W.—As you do not give the Christian name, we are in doubt which Kellogg you mean. There are four in the

Army: Col. W. L. Kellogg, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Maj. H. Kellogg, 703 Pontiac Building, Chicago; Lieut. Col. E. R. Kellogg, Fort Sill, Okla., and Bvt. Lieut. Col. S. C. Kellogg, Military Attaché, U. S. Embassy, Paris, France. Sergt. E. A. Macklin, 5th Art., is stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco.

F. W. asks: On what conditions can a boy 16 join the schoolship St. Mary's? Does she go to sea now? Answer.—Application for admission to this school must be made in writing to the chairman of the Executive Committee on Nautical School, Hall of the Board of Education, No. 146 Grand St., N. Y. City, or in person to the superintendent, on board the St. Mary's, at the foot of 28th St., East River. Candidates must be between the ages of 16 and 20 years, of sound constitution and free from all physical defects. They must produce testimonials of good character, be able to pass a satisfactory examination in spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, to and including percentage, and must have either a parent or a guardian, residing in the city of New York, to sign the necessary papers. The school is in no sense a reformatory, and only boys who can produce satisfactory testimonials as to moral character will be admitted; nor will they be allowed to remain on board unless they yield prompt and willing obedience to the "Rules and Regulations" of the ship. The sum of \$30 is required to be paid on admission, to defray the expense of uniform and bedding during the two years' course. The winter's school term ends April 1, when a 10 days' vacation is given; upon their return the students rig and prepare the ship for the summer's cruise, which practically begins about April 30, when the ship leaves the dock and goes into Long Island Sound. About one month is spent there, in practical exercises, to teach the students to handle the ship preparatory to the trip abroad. The ship then proceeds to sea on her foreign cruise, returning so as to arrive in the United States about the last of August. The rest of the summer is spent in practical exercises in the Sound, until the middle of October, when the vessel returns to the dock in the city. The winter's school term commences Nov. 1. During the summer's cruise the entire time is devoted to the study and practice of professional branches. Graduates of this school, with few exceptions, are competent to navigate a vessel, understanding thoroughly dead reckoning and how to find the latitude and longitude, by the sun, moon, planets or stars; they are also taught the duties of seamen, they have practice in handling a sailing vessel, in steering, heaving the lead, in handling boats both under oars and sails, the rule of the road, and, in fact, everything that may assist in their advancement in the profession they have chosen.

MEMORIAL DAY PARADE IN NEW YORK CITY.

The parade in New York in connection with the Memorial Day exercises, May 30, despite the fact that but few of the regular forces and only one National Guard organization were in line, attracted the usual masses of sightseers, who apparently showed as much interest in the passage of the old veterans with tattered flags as they did when the entire brigade of National Guard troops used to parade. At Madison Square Gov. Morton reviewed the procession, the Old Guard, in command of Maj. Sloan, acting as escort and guard of honor at the grand stand. With Gov. Morton's party was ex-President Harrison. The beat was too much for the Governor, who, after reviewing the column for about over an hour and a half, fainted, and was obliged to retire. At the head of the parade was a battalion of U. S. Engineers, two batteries of the U. S. Artillery and two companies from the 13th Infantry, U. S. A., the whole in command of Lieut. Col. W. R. King, U. S. Engineers. The excellent appearance and marching of the regulars won for them many plaudits. Following the representatives of the Army came a Naval Brigade of U. S. Marines and Blue-jackets, in command of Capt. Samuel Mercer, U. S. M. C., who were also received with great enthusiasm, and made their usual fine appearance. The 69th Battalion and the 1st Signal Corps, of the N. Y. National Guard, followed the U. S. forces, and made an exceptionally good appearance. Then followed the Grand Marshal and staff, escorted by the Cadet Corps of Squadron A, and numerous Grand Army Posts and schoolboy battalions. The little fellows deserve great credit for the showing they made.

BROOKLYN'S MEMORIAL PARADE.

Despite the extreme heat of the sun, the appearance of the members of the various organizations that participated in the demonstration on May 30 showed plainly the perfect discipline that exists in the 2d Brigade. Generally the alignments were perfect; the salutes of the officers correctly rendered. Following the Grand Marshal and staff came a battalion of the 1st Artillery, U. S. A., under command of Lieut. Col. Miller, and consisting of Batteries A and I, equalized into five commands of 12 files, and Light Battery K, Capt. Dillenback, with six guns. The artillery detachment presented a fine appearance. The Naval Battalion, eight commands of 12 files, under command of Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, came along with that rolling step that elicited frequent applause along the line. They certainly presented a serviceable appearance.

After the Federal troops came the 2d Brigade, headed by Brig. Gen. James McLeer and staff. An escort to the Brigade Commander came the 2d Signal Corps, commanded by Capt. Harry Leigh; they paraded three platoons of 12 files mounted, rode splendid horses, and presented a fine showing, the orange facing presenting a marked contrast to the blue service uniform.

The 14th Regt., headed by Conterno's magnificent band and commanded by Col. Harry W. Michel, who is now senior colonel in the brigade, looked what they are, a regiment of soldiers.

The 1st Battalion, Maj. Toby, paraded eight commands of 12 files; the 2d Battalion, Maj. elect Gillon, paraded nine of 12 files. Next came the 47th Regt., Col. John G. Eddy in command, headed by an elegant band. Maj. W. H. Eddy commanded the 1st Battalion, equalized into seven commands of 12 files, the 2d Battalion, under command of Maj. H. H. Quick, parading six commands of 12. The regiment looked exceedingly well.

Following the 47th came the 23d Regt., Col. A. C. Smith, presenting their usual fine appearance, and numerically the most imposing in the brigade.

The 1st Battalion, commanded by Maj. Frederick L. Holmes, paraded 12 commands of 12 files, as also did the 2d Battalion, under command of Maj. David K. Case, making a total of 24 commands of 12 files. Their passage in review, however, was not as well as some of the other organizations; in fact, some of the companies in both battalions broke badly when in front of the reviewing stand. The marching of the 23d was not up to their usual high standard.

The last of the infantry, the 13th, came along preceded by its magnificent red-coated band, and under command of its new colonel, Wm. L. Watson, followed by the regimental staff. In point of numbers the 13th did not make as good a showing as the other regiments.

The 1st Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. Charles H. Luscomb, paraded seven commands of 12 files, the 2d Battalion, under command of Maj. George G. Cochran, paraded five of 12. The 3d Battery, under command of Capt. Radcliffe, brought up the rear of the brigade, the battery parading about 80 men. Following the 2d Brigade came the various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, headed by Rankin Post. One very pretty feature of the parade was the Columbia Guard of the Mansfield Post, composed of 60 pretty young ladies dressed in white with red and blue sashes and bearing baskets of flowers. Several organizations of Boys' Brigades came along marching in a manner that referred great credit on their instructors.

One of the strangest collars ever told of is that for which the British War Department is said to be responsible. The story is that a workman, engaged in casting metal for the manufacture of ordnance at the Woolwich Arsenal, lost his balance and fell into a cauldron containing 12 tons of molten steel. The metal was at white heat, and the man was utterly consumed in less time than it takes to tell of it. The War Department authorities held a conference and decided not to profane the dead by using the metal in the manufacture of ordnance, and that mass of metal was actually buried and a Church of England clergyman read the service for the dead over it.

ARMY REPORTS ON STATE TROOPS.

Our military authorities have a habit of spending much time and money on useful information and then burying it away in pigeon holes until it gets "stale, flat and unprofitable" before giving it to the public. Much of the information contained in the volume on the organized militia has already appeared in the Army and Navy Journal, and more would have appeared there could we have obtained access to it. It is a summary of special reports and other information concerning the militia encampment season of 1894. If it we have detailed statements of the condition of the State troops in 43 States and Territories.

Alabama and Florida use the designation "State Troops"; Arkansas, Kentucky and North Carolina, "State Guard"; Georgia, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia, "Volunteers," or "Volunteer Guard"; Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Mexico, "Militia"; Indiana, "Indiana Legion." In 32 States and the District of Columbia the organized militia are known as the "National Guard." California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Texas have division organizations. Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, Nevada, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico have no organizations higher than regiments and Florida only a battalion. Twenty-three States and the District of Columbia have brigade organizations, most of them with but a single regiment. The authorized strength varies from 585 in Montana to 15,000 in New York. The highest attendance in camp was 99.3 per cent. in Pennsylvania, the lowest in Mississippi, 16 per cent. In most States the Adjutant General is practically the head of the State troops. Only nine States have organized ambulance corps, and eight States organized signal corps. Army officers are detailed on duty with 23 States. The officer on duty in the D. C. is by law Adjutant General of the National Guard. In 1894 camps were held in 32 States. Regular troops were present at the camps in Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin.

The time required for concentrating the entire command ranges from three days in California and Oregon to 12 hours in Connecticut and three hours in District of Columbia, for service in Washington, although 24 hours would be necessary if the Guard were to be used outside of the District. The percentage of the entire force that could probably be counted upon to turn out for 60 days' active service varies from 65 in New York, North Dakota and Pennsylvania; 91 in Illinois and Massachusetts, to 50 in Minnesota and South Dakota. Except in States that have had practical experience in concentrating their troops, these estimates are merely the consensus of the opinions of commanding officers. Alabama, Illinois, North Carolina, North Dakota and the District of Columbia are reported as having well developed plans for the concentration of their troops; a number of States have partial plans, but the majority have none.

The appropriations of the States vary from \$1,000 by New Mexico to \$400,000 in New York. The largest allotment of the Congressional appropriation was \$31,054.05 for New York, and the smallest \$2,587.83 to six States.

New York has the Remington rifle, caliber .50; Connecticut, the Peabody rifle, caliber .45; Florida, Virginia, Wyoming, use Springfields, caliber .50. With these exceptions, the arms of all the States are the Springfield, caliber .45. Many arms are unserviceable from neglect; they are excellent in Illinois and District of Columbia, and most of the States from fair to good. The artillery have Gatling guns and obsolete field guns, except New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Utah, where the artillery are partially or wholly supplied with 3.2-inch steel rifle guns, all of which are in good condition. The carriages of most of the old guns are rotten and unfit for any hard work. The artillerymen have sabres generally, some the revolver and a few batteries are armed with carbines. The equipments used generally are those of the U. S. Army, but most of the States have knapsacks of old patterns. The artillery equipment, in cases of the new guns and equipments, are practically worthless. The harness is generally old and rotten and will not stand hard work.

The undress uniform is that of the U. S. Army with slight modifications. Pennsylvania issues uniform shoes, which adds much to the efficiency and soldierly appearance of the troops. In most of the States where the full dress uniform is prescribed, it is practically that of the U. S. Army. The condition of the clothing is generally good. Hired horses are used for the artillery. With the exception of Colorado, North Dakota, Oregon and Arizona, all the States have from 600,000 rounds of ammunition to 10,000 each in Florida, Missouri, Washington and District of Columbia, ready for delivery. California can be quickly supplied from Benicia Arsenal, and from private dealers. Most of the States keep no artillery ammunition in store. Tenting sufficient for the present force is owned by 19 States. Very few States have field mess outfits.

Systems of accountability exist in all the States except in Mississippi. Seven States use the prescribed rations of the U. S. A. The mode of furnishing supplies varies very much. As a rule the men get plenty of wholesome, well prepared food. In 28 States drills are held weekly or often; the drills ranging from schools of the soldier to the drills of the regiments, and such ceremonies as can be held. Many of the best companies labor under the disadvantage of being at one-company stations, and are thus unable to have battalion drills excepting in camp. Ceremonies take up a good deal of time. The best executed drills seem to be those of the company in close order; little attention, as a rule, is paid to extended order. The drill of the cavalry is generally good; some cases excellent. The artillery drill is generally very good, and special mention is made of Battery A, Missouri N. G., and the Vermont Battery.

The personnel of both officers and enlisted men is reported as being generally composed of very good material, which needs nothing but practical experience to give excellent results. The officers are generally well selected, but lack experience, and do not sufficiently control their men. In some States many of the men are said to be well developed physically. The discipline is reported as ranging from excellent to poor, and while good in many instances, is generally rather lax; there is often too much familiarity between the officers and enlisted men, much carelessness about saluting, and an absence of outward forms of discipline. On the other hand, the men are generally prompt and cheerful in obeying orders, and are very eager to learn everything connected with their military duties, and to profit by what they learn. Drunkenness in camp is a rare offence, and breaches of discipline and failure to observe the niceties of the military etiquette are due to ignorance and lack of experience, rather than to design. Orders received are generally carried out in a faithful manner.

Of the 37 States some form of the theoretical inspection is given to the officers and non-commissioned officers. Guard duty is reported as excellent in one State (Connecticut); very good in two (California and Washington); faithful and good in one (Pennsylvania); efficient in four States (Colorado, Illinois, North Dakota and Ohio) and in one Territory (Utah); good in three States (Massachusetts, New York and Vermont); fair in 12 States (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi); not well in six (Kentucky, Rhode Island, Virginia, Michigan, New Hampshire and New Jersey); poor in two (Iowa and Missouri); unsoldierly in one (Nebraska), and wretched in one (North Carolina), but improvement was shown; not reported in three States (Indiana, Maryland and Nebraska) and one Territory (New Mexico). No reliable comparison of the relative efficiency of the different States in target practice can be made, owing to the fact that the systems of classifications vary very much. Very little skirmish or volley firing is done, and known-distance firing is seldom done at ranges greater than 500 yards. Great and growing interest is taken in target practice, but there is in many States a lack of system, and only very few furnish enough ammunition to teach more than the elements.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE MEMPHIS DRILL.

The drill and encampment which began at Memphis, Tenn., on May 11 and continued until May 21, proved a great success. Additional interest was lent the event by the attendance of a body of troops from the U. S. Army, in command of Col. W. L. Kellogg, who was appointed and commissioned a Brigadier General, and placed in command of "Camp Schofield" by Maj. Gen. R. B. Snowden. The U. S. troops present were Cos. D and K, 3d Cav., and Cos. E and H, 5th Inf. The Independent and National Guard companies present were Co. A, Confederate Veterans, Capt. W. W. Carnes; Veteran Chickasaws, Capt. S. T. Carnes; National Fencibles, Capt. C. S. Domer; Chickasaw Guards, Capt. W. H. Kyle; Sealey Rifles, Capt. W. Boyd; McCarthy Light Guards, Capt. C. M. Wing; Thurston Rifles, Capt. A. H. Scharff; Neely, Capt. T. K. Deffrey; Governor's Guards, Capt. T. E. Patterson; Morton Cadets, Lieut. Mellack; Bat. B, 1st Ohio Light Art., Capt. F. O. Herman; Fletcher Zouaves and Omaha Guards, Capt. H. B. Mulford.

The judges were Lieut. M. F. Waltz, 12th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. L. D. Tyson, 9th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. C. L. Steele, 18th Inf., and Lieut. E. Chandler, 16th U. S. Inf. On May 13 there was a grand parade through the streets of Memphis, the order of march being as follows: Gen. R. B. Snowden and staff, Gen. W. L. Kellogg and staff, 3d Squadron, 3d U. S. Cav., and detachment of Bat. B, 1st Ohio Art.; 3d U. S. Cavalry band, 5th U. S. Inf. Battalion, Capt. H. K. Bailey; 2d Battalion, Capt. W. Boyd; Iowa State band, 3d Battalion, Capt. C. S. Domer; 4th Battalion, Capt. H. B. Mulford, and Omaha Guards, Gatling detachment.

Beginning on May 14 the Regular Army troops carried out guard mount every morning at 9 o'clock; from 10 to 11 o'clock there were also drills by the U. S. troops, the infantry and cavalry alternating on different days. These drills proved of the greatest interest to spectators, who thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity of seeing the regulars on drill.

Capt. Henry C. Ward, 16th U. S. Inf., on duty with the National Guard of Tennessee, and lately in charge of the Adjutant General's Office in Nashville, was present at the encampment, on the staff of Maj. Gen. Snowden, assisting him in the military functions. One member of Troop K, 3d U. S. Art., attracted great attention, although not regularly enlisted. He was a large and handsome shepherd dog, who, during the cavalry drills, was always to be seen at the head of the company. The dog was as quick to turn at the sound of the bugle as the men. He apparently ran some very narrow risks from being trampled, but he was with the cavalry long enough to be too well trained to be caught by any on-rushing trooper, and the soldiers have ceased to fear harm to their faithful canine friend. He is a general favorite with the cavalrymen and invariably appears with them when on drill.

Lieut. Gen. Schofield, U. S. A., arrived in Memphis on May 18, and was met at the depot by Gen. Snowden and Gens. Kellogg, Gordon, Wheeler and their staffs. The Lieutenant General was escorted to the Peabody Hotel, where a reception was tendered him. The guard of honor was composed of the following: Troop D, 3d U. S. Cav., Lieut. Walker; Troop K, 3d U. S. Cav., Capt. Hunter; Squadron under command of Maj. Keys, Co. A, Confederate Veterans, Regulars, under command of Capt. W. W. Carnes; U. S. Regulars.

On Monday, May 20, Lieut. Gen. Schofield took a review of the troops at the camp grounds in the afternoon, which proved an exceptionally entertaining spectacle. The General and party were entertained at the clubhouse after the ceremonies, and in the evening took train for New Orleans. Aside from the company contests, there was a competition for individuals, which was held on May 21. Forty-one soldiers, representing all companies on the field except the National Fencibles, entered this contest. Capt. H. K. Bailey, W. H. C. Bowen and Lieut. R. W. Rose, of the 5th U. S. Inf., conducted the drill and in 22 minutes had proven such quick fault-finders with the work of those before them, that but six of the original entry remained. In three minutes more all of these had succumbed, except Private Williams, of the Thurston Rifles, to whom the prize of \$75 was awarded for being the best drilled soldier in the camp.

After this competition was completed there was an intermission of an hour and 30 minutes, during which time the Iowa State band played, and later the troops were placed in position preparatory for the sham battle. Forty thousand rounds of ammunition were used, exclusive of artillery and machine guns. The plan of the fight was for forces under Col. W. L. Kellogg to attack and finally capture Fort Ward, which was held by other troops under command of Capt. H. C. Ward, U. S. A. The enemy's skirmishers succeeded in driving the fort's pickets back to their works, but the latter were quickly reinforced and poured such a deadly fire into the skirmishers that they were forced to retreat in great confusion.

Troop K, of the U. S. cavalry, was then advanced by the attacking party to the reinforcement of the skirmish line, and succeeded in driving the line of the enemy back near the fort. Suddenly strong numbers were seen to advance from the fort and attack the cavalry on the flank, the movement being so sudden and determined as to compel the horsemen to retreat in great confusion, being pursued by the enemy up to the attacking party's line. Col. Kellogg here ordered a strong attack upon this advance, forcing it back to the works, where both the infantry and artillery of the fort opened upon them and a spirited engagement followed, in which the attacking column suffered heavily and retreated under a heavy fire. As this line retired, a general attack by the cavalry, under command of Maj. Keys, was ordered by Col. Kellogg, to be followed by a general advance of all the infantry troops and the cavalry, under Capt. Hunter, to make an attack upon the enemy's right flank. This order was promptly obeyed, the attacking columns advancing under a most murderous fire.

with perfect order. They moved steadily forward to within 75 yards of the enemy's lines, where suddenly there came such a fearful storm of shot and shell as no soldier could have withstood. The attacking party was quick to grasp the immense advantage which its first deadly discharge had given and into double time the victors broke. Fired with enthusiasm, Gen. Kellogg charged over the breastworks, and the garrison saw all efforts to save the battle would be futile. A brief resistance was offered, but only for an instant. The garrison proceeded to dismantle their works and retreat; the victors followed and captured almost the entire enemy, disarmed their prisoners and brought them as presents to the public seated in the grand stands. The sham battle was greatly enjoyed.

The following is the relative standing of the different organizations as declared by the judges: Class A—Thurston Rifles, Omaha; Morton Cadets, Washington, D. C.; Co. B, Galveston, Tex.; McCarthy Light Guards, Little Rock; Governor's Guard, Memphis; National Fencibles, Washington, D. C.; Chickasaw Guards, Memphis. Class B—Morton Cadets, Washington, D. C.; Thurston Rifles, Omaha; Governor's Guards, Memphis. Class C—Thurston Rifles, Omaha; Morton Cadets, Washington, Zouave Class—Neely Zouaves, Memphis; Fletcher Zouaves, Little Rock; Hardee Class—Co. A, Confederate Veterans, Memphis; Co. B, Confederate Veterans, Arlington, Tenn.; Gatling Gun Class—Battery detachment Omaha Guards, Omaha, Neb.; Battery B, Cincinnati, O. Best Disciplined Company—Thurston Rifles, Omaha. Best Drilled Individual Soldier—Private H. K. Williams, of Thurston Rifles.

The prizes were: Class A—Free for all, Infantry, U. S. Drill Regulations, first prize, \$3,000; second, \$1,250; third, \$500. Class B—Companies that have never drilled or been awarded a prize in interstate drill, first prize, \$1,000; second, \$500. Class C—Companies that have never drilled in interstate drill, first prize, \$1,000; second, \$500. Hardee Infantry in Hardee's tactics, first prize, \$1,000; second, \$500. Artillery—First prize, \$700; second, \$300. Zouave—First prize, \$1,000; second, \$500; third, \$200. Best Disciplined Company—\$300. Best Drilled Individual—\$75.

THE 10TH BATTALION WANTS TO MARCH.

In reference to an article in a daily paper, which states that the march-out to be undertaken by the 10th Battalion of N. Y. was not favorably regarded in that command, an officer of the organization refutes the statement in question and writes: "I want to say that the word 'tramp' is used inadvertently in connection with the expedition. It is not a tramp in any sense of the word, as the men will be on the march not to exceed two or three hours per day; indeed, it is extremely likely that no marching at all will be done on at least two days of the week—certainly not unless the weather is propitious. The amount of exercise and hard work that will be required of each man will be no more than he ought to take to keep in good physical condition, or more than a young man of flesh and blood should indulge in and suffer not the slightest fatigue. The battalion is not made up of a class of namby-pamby milk-sops, to whom the prospect of a five or six mile walk in the cool of an August morning in the beautiful open country, breathing in lungs full of God's pure air, is a bugbear or anything to be viewed with alarm. Indeed, all of the men who understand the object and plan of the expedition are enthusiastic over the prospect of something new and advanced in the military line and welcome the opportunity of a week's outing with no expense to themselves. On the contrary, they are paid for this duty just as they are at the State Camp. They also know that there is no one who can be more considerate or who takes better care of the comfort, convenience and health of his men than Col. Fitch, and such an expedition cannot fail to be a success from every point of view, under his direction. The plan is, briefly, as I understand it, as follows: The battalion will leave Albany by boat or train on Saturday, going directly to Hudson, where it will disembark and go into camp near that city. Then, by easy stages each day, it will march back to Albany, a distance of about 35 miles at the most, over one of the very best and most picturesque roads in this part of the State. A week to walk from Hudson to Albany! Imagine any one even getting tired on such a march. Provisions, ordnance and quartermaster stores are carried in wagons—the only thing that a man is to carry being his pack, containing such changes of clothing, extra shoes, etc., as he may need. The culinary arrangements will be perfect, and the men will receive their meals as regularly as they ever did at camp, and they will get good meals, too."

14th N. Y.—COL. HARRY MICHELL.

The 34th anniversary of the muster in of the 14th N. Y. into the U. S. forces was fittingly celebrated on Thursday evening May 23, 1895, by a review tendered to Gen. Fowler, president of the 14th Regt. War Veteran Association. Gen. Fowler commanded the "Fighting 14th" on its departure for the front. Previous to the ceremony the band, under the able leadership of Bandmaster Louis Contnero, rendered an excellent concert. The assembly was sounded at 9 o'clock and the battalion formation promptly and accurately made by Adjts. Nutt and Foote. The regimental formation, which was in line of masses, was also excellently made. The regiment paraded the usual two battalions, commanded by Maj. Bennett Tobey and Major-elect Capt. George L. Gillon, respectively, each battalion having five commands of 16 files. The men presented a fine appearance. After the formation the War Veterans appeared, commanded by Gen. Fowler, and bearing the old battle flags, of which scarcely anything remains save a few tattered ribbons which are dear to the hearts of those old and battle-scarred veterans, and which awaken memories of the many hard-fought battles in which the old 14th participated. Upon the appearance of the colors the regiment presented arms. To the color was sounded, and the band rendered "Auld Lang Syne" in an excellent and impressive manner. The colors and also their gallant defenders received rounds of applause which was extremely gratifying to them, and told of the place

which they occupy in the affections of the many friends of the 14th. During the review which followed, not a movement was noticed anywhere in the ranks, the men being exceptionally steady. After the reviewing party had completed their tour, the battalions changed direction by the left flank, which was very creditably executed. The passage in review of the various companies was very fine, the alignments excellent and the salutes of the officers very gracefully rendered. Before reforming the battalions marched to their respective parades and the details sent back to their respective companies, and battalion formation for parade took place. The regimental formation, which was as before in line of masses, was again made in an excellent manner, and the regimental parade, which was taken by Lieut. Col. Kline, was indeed very creditable, the manual, with possibly one or two exceptions here and there, being very good. Before dismissing Co. E Capt. Mitchell was called to the front and presented with the Rice banner for the highest number of marksmen, and Lieut. P. H. MacNamara, of Co. C, was awarded the trophy for the highest individual score at Creedmoor. After the presentation of long service medals the parade was dismissed and a reception, followed by a collation, took place. Among the military guests were Brig. Gen. McLeer, commanding 2d Brig.; Lieut. Col. Frothingham, A. A. G., 2d Brigade; Capt. Wm. F. Morris, 3d Regt., formerly Captain, Co. K, 14th; Capt. Macnamara, 3d Regt.; Capt. Pratti, Major, now Police Justice, Steers and Capt. William Thum, also of the now defunct 32d Regt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The current season for rifle practice opened May 1 and will close Oct. 31. Practice is required of every officer and enlisted man in the Guard. If any company in the infantry or cavalry arms of the service fails to qualify as marksmen its entire membership, unless satisfactory reasons are shown for such failure, it shall be considered so lacking in efficiency as to warrant its disbandment. The soldier may practice from time to time during the season as frequently as the ammunition allowed him will admit of, but when he proposes to qualify he must declare his intention of so doing before he fires the first shot on his score, and the score thus made, provided it be 25 points or over, must stand as his qualifying score. If the score is less than 45 he is a marksman; if 45 or over he is a sharpshooter. Re-entries for higher qualifying scores are prohibited.

For the year 1895 the maximum of fixed ammunition allowed each company for target practice will be 3,000 rounds, and of blank cartridges 500 rounds. G. O. No. 17, dated May 17, publishes the regulation regarding the character of button to be worn by officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, and gives cuts of those to be worn by general officers and officers of the general staff corps, field, staff and line officers and enlisted men.

On Monday evening last, May 20, Cos. E, G and F, of the 1st Regt., assembled at the armory for the first battalions drill of the season, which was conducted by Maj. Williams. The attendance was good, each company parading 16 front, while the drill was a very satisfactory one.

Co. G, of the 1st Regt., will spend Decoration Day in target practice at the 1st Regt. rifle range, where they expect to qualify their entire membership before returning.

Co. D, of the 1st Regt., will go on their annual target excursion on May 30 (Decoration Day). The company has chartered a steamer and obtained permission to land with arms at Augustine Pier, Del., where a part of the day will be spent in shooting for company medals, extended order drills, etc. After returning to the steamer a dinner will be served and the balance of the day spent in an elegant sail on the Delaware River, returning to Philadelphia in the evening.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Officers of the 1st Regt., held May 20 to discuss the regimental shoe question, a majority of the officers present were in favor of accepting the campaign shoe issued by the State unless the equivalent in money could be obtained from the State in its stead, in which event they were in favor of adopting a black grain leather bootie, somewhat higher than the russet bootie at present worn by the regiment, but of the same general style. As it is very doubtful if the State will at present grant the issue of the "cash equivalent" to the regiment, the boys stand a good chance of having to wear the regulation shoe and legging through the coming summer encampment.

The 2d Regt. is actively engaged in pushing the plans for their new armory, which is to occupy a part of the lot at present owned by the regiment on the west side of Broad St., south of Susquehanna Ave. The size of the lot is 305 x 200 feet, of which only 205 feet of the frontage on Broad St. will be used, running back the full depth. It is proposed that the remaining ground 100 x 200 feet be sold and the proceeds turned into the fund to be used in paying for the new armory. It is the intention to issue bonds to the amount of \$100,000, to bear 5 per cent. interest, and to be free from all State tax, to be offered in sums of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. To secure the bond-holders, a mortgage of \$100,000 will be placed on the lot and held by a trust company. The money raised on the bonds will also be placed with that trust company, which obligates itself to see that the funds are applied to the building of the armory. The bonds are for a period of 20 years, with the privilege of being redeemed in 10 years if the regiment so chooses. The Board of Trustees include the regimental field and staff officers, all the captains, Gov. Hastings, Mayor Warwick, Maj. Gen. George R. Snowden, Col. O. C. Bosbyshell, Col. A. J. Sellers, and many others representing the National Guard and several prominent financial institutions.

The 82d anniversary of the State Fencibles Battalion will be fittingly commemorated on Saturday, May 25, by a parade of the battalion in dress uniform, which will take place at 4 P. M., and cover some of the principal streets of Philadelphia. Orders have been issued by Maj. Brazeau announcing the above, as also the fact that an invitation has been extended to the battalion, and accepted by the commanding officer, to attend divine service at St. Paul's P. E. Church on Sunday, May 26, at 3 P. M., where services will be conducted by Capt. Henry A. F. Hoyt, chaplain of the battalion. The parade of the battalion on Saturday will be reviewed by the Mayor as the column passes

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Company

his office in the Public Buildings at Broad and Market Sts. Division Comdr. Maj. Gen. Snowden and staff and Brig. Gen. John W. Schall and staff, of the 1st Brigade, have been invited, and are expected to be present at divine service

with the battalion on Sunday, the 26th. The election for Lieutenant colonel and major in the 3d Regt., ordered for Friday evening, May 24, will undoubtedly result in the choice for those positions of the officers nominated at the caucus held on May 10, viz., Maj. Leander C. Hall for Lieutenant colonel, and Batt. Adj. Wm. G. Price, Jr., for major.

Capt. John P. Lindsay and George W. Ahrens, 2d Regt., and 2d Lieut. Joseph A. West, 6th Regt., have been granted to Co. D, 1st Regt., to visit Augustine Pier, Del., on May 30.

On Saturday afternoon last, May 25, the State Fencibles Battalion, N. G. P., under command of Maj. Thurber T. Brader, paraded in honor of the 82d anniversary of its organization. The column was reviewed by Mayor Warwick as it passed his office in the City Hall. The battalion presented a very fine appearance, dress uniform being worn, and fully merited the generous applause with which it was greeted along the line of march for precision both in marching and in drilling. The Fencibles was for a long time the "crack" organization of the Pennsylvania Guard. Its first inception was as a company in 1813, the original members being all men of wealth and social standing. The Fencibles has participated in every call for service with honor to itself and credit to the State; while its ratings on inspection have always been of the highest. At present the membership is full up to the State limit, with a long list of applicants awaiting vacancies. After the parade had been dismissed on Saturday the companies partook of their annual banquets. On Sunday afternoon, the 26th, the battalion attended divine service at St. Paul's P. E. Church, which was conducted by the chaplain, Rev. Henry A. F. Hoyt, rector of St. Paul's.

Friday evening, May 24, Maj. Leander C. Hall was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and Lieut. William G. Price, Battalion Adjutant, as Major of the 3d Regt., N. G. P. No contest was made as the candidates had been decided upon at a caucus of the line officers held a few weeks ago. After the election was concluded Lieut. Col. Hall and Maj. Price received many congratulations from their brother officers and friends. Battalion drills are now in order in the 1st Regt., and will be kept up until close on the time for the annual encampment, which occurs in July.

Col. Porter, of the 2d Regt., has issued Regimental Order No. 26, announcing the dates for rifle practice on the 1st Regt. range; also publishing circular No. 1 from the Inspector of Rifle Practice. On the last page of the order, a copy of which is to be distributed to each member.

Battery A, N. G. P., on Decoration Day accompanied Gen. George G. Meade Post, G. A. R., as escort and fired the annual salute over the grave of Gen. Meade at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

RHODE ISLAND.

The second match between the rifle teams of the Providence Light Infantry and the Newport Artillery took place on the evening of May 22 at the artillery range, the result being a victory for the Newport Artillery by three points, the aggregate scores being Newport Artillery 292, and the 1st Light Infantry 289. In the first match, shot on May 13, the result was reversed, the Providence Light Infantry scoring 258 points and the Newport Artillery 255 points. The results of the last contest in detail is as follows: Newport Artillery Co.—Barker, A. A., Colonel, 19, 22; Weaver, J. C., Private, 18, 20; Ackers, H. M., Private, 21, 19; Bliss, Geo. A., Private, 22, 21; Peckham, H. B., Color Sergeant, 21, 23; Peckham, J. J., Muscian, 23, 20; Bliss, Herbert, Major, 21, 22; total, 292. 1st Light Infantry—Pfefferpfeffer, Jas. F., Colonel, 23, 21; Tanner, H. S., Major, 18, 18; Carr, John A., Sergeant, 24, 22; Potter, Edwin C., Corporal, 20, 20; Smith, Henry J., Sergeant, 21, 21; Barrows, C., Captain, 18, 19; Dester, Edward J., Sergeant, 22, 22; total, 289. After the close of the match the visiting team returned to the Ferry House, were met by Col. D. E. Young, formerly of

Gov. Davis' staff, and escorted to the Lawrence Club, where was found awaiting Col. Witherell, of Gov. Brown's staff. These two gentlemen did everything in their power for the enjoyment of the visitors.

NAVAL MILITIA.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The first athletic tournament given by the Naval Brigade Club on Friday evening, May 24, in the South Armory, was a most successful affair. The relay race run between teams of four men each from Divisions A, B, C, D and E, was an exciting event, and won by the team of B Division. The winning team were Seamen W. A. Cook, C. W. Furlong, Foster Hooper and Ensign W. S. Dodd. Tug of war by teams of 12 men each between Divisions A and E, won by E in two straight pulls. 75-yard dash, 1st heat.—C. W. Furlong, B, first; Faxon, D, second. 2d heat.—Hooper, B, first; Breen, B, second. 3d heat.—Howe, C, first; _____, second. Final heat.—Dead heat between Howe, C, and Hooper, B. The rope climbing was closely contested by Seaman Maker, of E Division, and Seaman C. W. Furlong, of B. Although Seaman Furlong reached the top first and really won the event, the first place was given to Seaman Maker, who, on reaching the top, slid down the rope and reached the floor first. First heat in wall scaling contest, between teams of 8 men and petty officer, to run 100 yards, climb 12-foot wall and run 100 yards to starting point, men taking rifles and equipments with them. Division B won in 1 minute 17 seconds. A Division being ruled out for not taking all their men over wall. B's team—Gunner's Mate C. J. Jackson, Seaman Baker, Blair, Blake, Copp, Hatch, Horan, Mansfield, Robbins, Broadsword preliminaries—Seaman Armstrong, A, 5 points; Andrew Griffin, 4 points; Seaman O'Hearn, B, 5 points; Q. M. Bittusse, A, 2 points. Finals—Seaman O'Hearn, B, 5 points; Seaman Armstrong, A, 4 points. Tug of war between B and D was won by B in two straight pulls. Half mile run, 1st heat.—Breen, B, first; Foote, C, second. Half mile run, 2d heat.—Johnson, B, first; Simpson, C, second. Final heat.—Breen, B, first; Simpson, C, second. Final heat wall scaling between B of Boston, and E of Lynn, was won by B in 1 minute 14 seconds. Tug of war between B of Boston, and E of Lynn, was a most exciting contest, E winning first pull, B second pull, E third pull and the contest. During the evening the Naval Brigade band gave musical selections in the intervals between the events. The judges were Lieut. De Biols, Capt. Flottingham, Lieut. Young and Lieut. Goodridge.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Practice at the rifle range for Division A, Naval Militia, was to have begun two weeks ago, but there has been some trouble in making arrangements, and the range will not be opened for some time. In accordance with D. O. No. 11, an election will be held on June 4 at the armory, to fill the position of Lieutenant, Junior Grade, left vacant by the resignation of Mr. W. S. Whiter, and also to fill such places as will be vacated by the results of said election. The division, through the courtesy of the Hon. John Dalzell, M. C. from Pennsylvania, is the recipient of the work recently published by Congress entitled "Naval War Records." It gives great encouragement to the members to find that their leading men take an active interest in their work. The drill, which will be held on June 4, will be the last until further orders.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The 58th anniversary of the National Lancers, of Boston, Mass., Capt. O. A. Jones, will be celebrated at Fenway Hall, Boston, June 14.

Lieut. George H. Gould, a very highly esteemed officer of Co. I, 7th N. Y., who has been a member of the organization since Nov. 6, 1876, has resigned. He was senior 2d Lieutenant in the regiment.

Adj. Gen. Prime, of Iowa, announces the adoption of the undress coat for officers recently prescribed in orders by the Secretary of War for officers of the Army. The forage cap now used in the Iowa N. G. will not be changed at present.

Gen. Ordway, District of Columbia Militia, announces the adoption of the undress coat and undress cap for all officers of the National Guard, except chaplains, of the patterns adopted by order of the Secretary of War, April 12, 1885.

Brig. Gen. Benj. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, N. Y., was among those attending the annual reunion of the 28th N. Y. Volunteers at Niagara Falls May 22. Gen. Flagler, who was a member of the 28th during the war, has attended every reunion of the command.

Ex-Adj. J. O. Johnston, of the 8th N. Y., and now a supernumerary officer, has taken a farm at Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., where he will be pleased to receive a visit from some of his friends who desire to spend a vacation at a quiet and beautifully located resort.

At the annual inspection and muster of the 47th N. Y. on May 23 the figures show a great improvement over last year's record. The number present was 559, with 38 absent; aggregate membership, 597. The figures of 1894 were: 524 present; 44 absent; aggregate, 568.

The 60th N. Y., which went to Creedmoor for general practice on May 20, had a very hard time of it, shooting in the rain which came down in a perfect deluge, while the men had to lay in pools of water at the longer ranges. Sixty-two men qualified as marksmen out of 120 practicing, which, under the circumstances, was a creditable record. The figures of qualification in detail were as follows: F. and S. and N.C. S., 6; Co. A, 10; B, 10; C, 5; D, 8; I, 5; K, 18.

Co. F, 7th N. Y., Capt. Rand, has won the O'Donohue trophy for shooting at Creedmoor. One hundred and one men practiced at the targets and all of them qualified, and in the volley firing, with 96 men, there were 477 hits. Next in point of merit was Co. B, Capt. Nesbitt, who also qualified 101 men out of 101 taken on the range. In the volley firing, however, with the same number of men as Co. F, the score of B was 468, just 9 points below that made by Co. F.

The following table shows the number of present and absent of organizations in the 1st and 2d N. Y. Brigades at this year's inspection, and also at the inspection of 1894:

	1895.			1894.		
	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.
Squadron A	142	1	143	105	7	112
7th Regt.	1,032	10	1,042	1,033	9	1,042
8th Battalion	310	25	335	247	7	254
9th Regt.	628	57	685	627	35	662
12th Regt.	657	47	704	578	62	640
22d Regt.	650	18	668	641	52	693
30th Battalion	324	44	368	325	63	398
71st Regt.	542	7	549	541	10	551
Signal Corps	34	2	36	34	4	38
1st Battery	80	3	92	88	1	89
2d Battery	80	9	89	75	6	81
2d Brigade—Gen. McLeer.	42	—	42	42	—	42
Signal Corps	534	45	579	593	73	636
13th Regt.	643	90	733	598	195	793
14th Regt.	827	17	844	781	38	819
23d Regt.	559	38	597	524	44	568
47th Regt.	78	11	89	76	9	85

COMING EVENTS.

June 2.—Parade of 47th N. Y. for divine service.

June 2.—Parade of 71st N. Y. for divine service in Grace Church, N. Y.

June 4.—Camp of 1st Brigade, Massachusetts Militia, at Framingham.

June 22.—Opening of N. Y. State Camp.

July 16.—Camp of 1st Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts, at Bingham.

July 20 to 27.—Camp of 3d Brigade, Penn. N. G., at Mount Gretna.

July 29 to 27.—Camp of 1st Brigade, Pennsylvania N. G., at Sanatoga.

Aug. 3 to 10.—Camp of 3d Brigade, Pennsylvania N. G., at Glencairn, near Pittsburgh.

Aug. 7.—Camp of Michigan State troops at Island Lake.

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Dr. William B. Towles, Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia.

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Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, of New York, Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital:

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ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

"What did you get, Mac?" "Ten an' ten." "What for?" "Nawthin."

Only a row over drink an' a lass,
Only a day or two over my pass,
But when I cam' back to the Post to report
They hustled me up to a Summary Court;
With charges agen me as long as yer arm,
An' facin' the Cap'en as black as a storm,
Who heeded my story no more than the wind
An' ordered the sergeant to hev' me confined.
"Ten days an' ten dollars. Confine him," he said.
Ten days an' ten dollars! away I was led,
With blankits an' workin' cloes over the hill,
An' that's how McCarthy got into the mill.

By thunder, 'twas rough! for, with quiverin' lip,
I told him my uncle Jest died o' the grip,
How all the McCarty's were that' at the wake,
An' I stayed to cheer 'em—for family sake.
An' then, when the cause o' my absence was plain,
I swore that the like wouldn't happen again,
I swore I was heartbroken over my fall,
But, sho! all my eloquence went to the wall.

"Ten days an' ten dollars. Confine him," he said.
Ten days an' ten dollars! away I was led,
With blankits an' workin' cloes over the hill,
An' that's how McCarthy got into the mill.

An' here I'm, to-night, lookin' out thru the bars,
An', dreamin' o' eyes that knock spots out o' stars,
To-morrow will find me with shovel an' pick
(An' a gun an' a sentinel) doin' my trick.
I'm tired; I'm disgusted; I'm sick o' it all;
I'll buckle the pledge an' go straight up the pole,
An' let licker alone, without word o' a lie,
For the rest o' my life—till the Fourth o' July.

"Ten days an' ten dollars. Confine him," he said.
Ten days an' ten dollars! away I was led,
With blankits an' workin' cloes over the hill,
An' that's how McCarthy got into the mill.

—WILL STOKES.

One of the largest hydraulic dredging steamers that has been built in this country is now approaching completion at the yards of Hugh Ramsay, Perth Amboy, N. J., for the United States Government. This vessel is being built by the Bucyrus Steam Shovel & Dredge Co., of South Mil-

waukee, Wis., for the harbor works at Galveston, Maj. A. M. Miller, engineer in charge, and is constructed throughout from the designs of Mr. A. W. Robinson, chief engineer of the company. It is equipped with two centrifugal pumps, each having a capacity of 300 cubic yards of sand per hour, or 600 yards for both. These deliver the sand into the internal hoppers of the vessel, which have a capacity of 600 cubic yards. The vessel is a complete ocean-going steamship in every particular, being equipped with compound propelling engines of 500 horsepower, which enable her to steam at a speed of 10 knots, and her equipment includes two powerful electric searchlights, as well as all the modern appliances which go to make up a first-class vessel. The vessel has been named the Gen. C. B. Comstock, and is expected to be ready for service about July 1, and her performance will be watched with great interest.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "Capt. Mahan's 'Influence of Sea Power upon History,' which the Emperor William said should be in the wardrobe of every ship in the Imperial Navy, has been translated into German by the care of the editorial office of the semi-official 'Marine Rundschau,' and is appearing in 12 monthly parts as a supplement to that magazine. It may be of interest to

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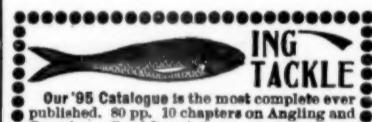
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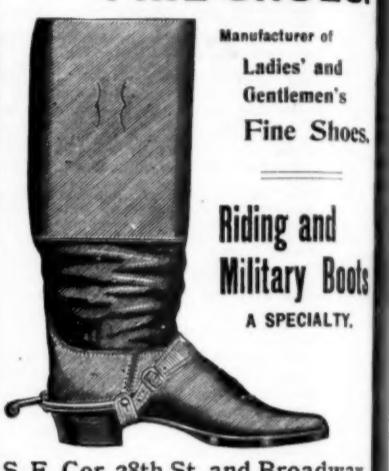
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Kaiser W II, June 4, 7 pm Spree, Tues., July 23, 7 pm

Havel, Thurs., June 6, 8 am Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 am

Saale, Tu., June 11, 9 am Havel, Tues., July 30, 9 am

Lahn, Tu., June 18, 4 pm Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 am

Fulda, Sat., June 25, 10 am Saale, Sun., Aug. 4, 9 am

Spree, Sat., June 25, 10 am Lahn, Tues., Aug. 12, 9 am

Ems, Sat., June 25, 10 am Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, 9 am

Havel, Tues., July 2, 5 am Lahn, Tues., Aug. 20, 9 am

Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 am Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 9 am

Trave, Tues., July 9, 9 am Ems, Sat., Aug. 21, 9 am

Lahn, Tues., July 16, 5 am Havel, Tu., Aug. 27, 9 am

Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 am Saale, Sat., Aug. 31, 9 am

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say that the subscribers to the 'Rundschau' will secure 'Der Einfluss der Seemacht auf die Geschichte' for 8 m., and that the German public will pay 12 m. 50 pf. for it. The 'Militär Wochenschrift' publishes an intelligent review of the work, and Capt. Borckenhagen contributes to the 'Marine Rundschau' itself a long illustrative paper, in which he discusses Capt. Mahan's conclusions, showing a great knowledge of modern English historians. To choose a title for his volume was not easy for Capt. Mahan, and Capt. Borckenhagen does not readily find a translation of that title. To him 'Seemacht' is unsatisfactory, because it is applied also to the floating material of the Navy, and does not, therefore, convey the same idea that 'sea power' does. Englishmen, while 'Seemächtigkeit' is clumsy. Neither does 'Seeherrschaft' content him, because it answers better to Capt. Mahan's 'mastery of the sea,' and to Adm. Columbus's 'command of the sea,' and does not imply the noiseless sea 'power of peace.' He thus prefers to select 'Seegeduld,' though conscious that it is a word wanting force. Whatever title may be preferred for Capt. Mahan's masterful work in Germany, we are sure that it will command itself to the thinkers of the Fatherland."

Wagner's "Organization and Tactics" and "The Service of Security and Information" are military text-books in use at the U. S. Artillery School, the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School and the U. S. Cavalry and Light Artillery School. They have also been officially recommended by the War Department for the use of officers in preparing for examination for promotion. Send to B. Westermann & Co., 812 Broadway, N. Y., for descriptive circular.



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MARRIED.

BURDICK-HOWARD.—At St. Ann's, New York City, May 12, 1895, Lieut. W. L. Burdick, U. S. N., to Mrs. Catherine Howard.

BIRTHS.

FITZGERALD.—At Fort Riley, Kan., to the wife of Lieut. W. G. Fitzgerald, 7th Cav., a son.

DIED.

ALLEYNE.—At St. Louis, Mo., Dr. J. S. B. Alleyne, father of Mrs. Von Schrader, wife of Capt. F. von Schrader, U. S. A.

GRESHAM.—At Washington, D. C., May 28, 1895, Walter Quinton Gresham, Secretary of State, and Brigadier and Brevet Major General of Volunteers during the War of the Rebellion.

SANFORD.—At his residence, No. 16 East 68th St., New York, May 25, 1895, William Elwin Sanford, in his 81st year, father of Col. George B. Sanford, U. S. A.

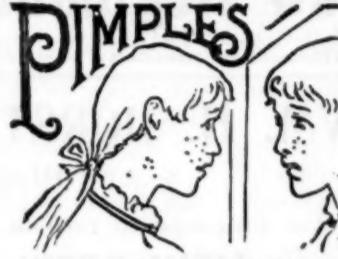
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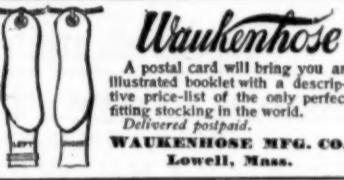
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